

Eighteen Pages

He declared that the Government could not prevent the newspaper publicity of the alleged disclosure, but he repudiated any unfriendly intention in requesting the French and Belgian foreign offices to shed

Washington which relayed his appeal here and fresh federal troops hastened forward to relieve him. It was definitely learned that General Aguirre retreated to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the southern part of Vera Cruz, where he had hoped to find additional supporters. However, Gen. Alejandro Mangu was marching across the isthmus from the State of Oaxaca, and with other troops following up Aguirre, it was hoped to catch him between two fires.

The Mexican Navy was due at Tampico to refuel and was expected then to begin patrol of the gulf coast to prevent rebel escapes by sea.

Rebel Force Hemmed In
Another rebel detachment, the only other left in the State of any importance, was facing a similar battle. Federal cavalry under General Acosta trotted steadily north, while Governor Tejeda, who remained loyal at great risk, advanced from another direction with his hastily recruited agrarians. They hoped that they had Gen. Simon Aguirre and his rebel followers in a trap.

President Portes Gil and his emergency Secretary of War, Plutarco Elias Calles, were openly jubilant over the turn of affairs which had crushed the revolt in the south-east and northeast, and left only the northwest front to be contended with.

This last situation so little disturbed them that the President applied to press dispatches from the capital since March 3.

Word of an impending battle at Juarez reached here, but official news seemed to be that the rebels there would render a good account of themselves. It was pointed out that Matias Ramos, former Assistant Secretary of War, was in command of the forces at Juarez.

Drive Continues in Sinaloa
The Sonora rebels, under General Francisco Madero and General Roberto Cruz, continued to drive southward through the state of Sinaloa. Federal General Jaime Carrillo has a small force at the port of Mazatlan in that state.

The Torreón forces were believed to number between 3000 and 4000 men. The Sonora-Sinaloa rebel column was said to number only 2000.

It was explained that the Sonora forces were divided because it was necessary to send a contingent under General Olachea to meet the advance from Lower California of federal troops under Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez. They also left a large force to garrison Nogales.

The insurgents were reported to have reached the town of Guamuchil in their slow southward advance. The Government is sending reinforcements to General Carrillo which are expected to reach Mazatlan before the insurgents attack him.

Mexico City itself continues calm. People are going about their business as in normal times.

Villareal in Command
Antonio Villareal, who entered Mexico on horseback from the United States several months ago in defiance of a government ban, is said in a government statement to have been named chief of the garrison at Torreón by General Escobar, rebel leader.

Raoul Madero, a relative of the late President Madero; Manuel Amaya, chief of the protocol section of the Foreign Office under President Carranza, and Gen. Luis Gutiérrez, formerly Governor of the State of Coahuila, also were declared to have affiliated themselves with the rebels during Escobar's occupancy of Monterrey.

General Villareal was permitted by the Government to remain in the country to carry on his campaign as one of the anti-revolutionist party nomination aspirants for the Presidency.

Federals March on Sonora; Rebels Send Force South
NOGALES, Sonora, Mex. (P)—A federal army of 10,000 men is advancing toward the State of Sonora, stronghold of the rebels, from Mexico City, according to Gov. Abelardo Rodriguez of Baja California, who said he was advised of the movement of the troops in a long distance telephone message from the Mexican capital.

The Governor's announcement followed the departure of 2000 rebel troops from Nogales, Sonora, March 7 on southbound trains. The destination of the troops was not announced, but observers believed they were headed for Mazatlan, Sinaloa, where

a federal garrison is stationed, or Tepic, Nayarit, said to be one of the objectives of the revolutionists. Only 400 rebel troops were left in Nogales.

Ricardo Topete, rebel commander in southern Sonora, was reported to have 4000 men on the Sonora-Sinaloa border ready for a drive toward Mexico City. Two battalions of rebels were pursuing General Armenta and 400 federal troops who deserted the revolutionary side and fled into the Bacanete Mountains.

Other rebel troops were southbound from Guaymas, Sonora, aboard the captured steamer Bolivar.

Passengers arriving here by train from southern Sonora said that the revolutionists had assessed the city of Obregon, Sonora, 50,000 pesos and were making levies against other towns and cities in proportionate amounts. Supplies were being commandeered from stores in both Sonora and Sinaloa, it was said.

The force of 4000 rebel troops which occupied Culiacan March 7 was reported to be preparing to march southward to join the forces aboard the Bolivar in the projected attack on Mazatlan.

Governor Rodriguez had received two bombing planes at his military headquarters in northern Baja California and was expecting six more to reach him shortly. He is maintaining an anti-aircraft battery along the Sonora-Baja California border.

Roman Catholic churches at Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, were reported open for the first time since 1926. The resumption of church services was general in rebel territory.

The advance of insurrection troops was marked by the ringing of church bells.

Hoover Holds Conference on Situation in Mexico
WASHINGTON (P)—Approach of the Mexican revolution to the American border with the battle at Juarez led to increase official concern here.

President Hoover and the heads of interested departments are maintaining the closest possible contact with the situation below the boundary line. They are hopeful that the battle at the Mexican city across from El Paso will not endanger Americans or their property—estimated at \$2,000,000—and that no international complications will develop.

The keenness with which the Government is surveying the situation was exemplified in the March 7 conference between President Hoover, Secretary Good of the War Department, Chief of Staff, Chairman Board of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Secretary Kellogg.

Thus far no effort has been made to disturb the routine procedure that vests authority with the commander of the eighth corps area at San Antonio, Tex., to take the necessary steps to protect the American side of the boundary in the battle zone.

From centers of activity in Mexico other than Juarez, no startling recent developments had been reported to the State Department. Advice was that Mexico City was quiet and conditions normal.

In Sinaloa, on the Pacific, reports said 20 bridges along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad were down north of Culiacan, including one at Rio Fuerte which will take 10 days to repair. The rebels advancing southward toward Mazatlan were said to have reached La Cruz and the last of the Federal troops of Mazatlan have retired to that city. Advice was that the rebels were not expected to reach Mazatlan for several days.

State Department officials said that the Mexican federal Government was able to obtain arms and ammunition from manufacturers in the United States at all times.

All that is necessary, it was explained, is that the arms manufacturer in the United States obtain State Department permission before he send an order of war material through a United States customs

house and the customs house must be provided with a receipt by the party to whom the arms are consigned.

It is considered here highly probable that the 9000 rounds of ammunition reported to have been shipped into Juarez were for the use of the Mexican federal garrison of that border city.

Washington Bans Export of Airplanes to Mexico
WASHINGTON (P)—The State Department announces that commercial airplanes have been placed on the list of munitions of war which under the embargo may not be sent into Mexico without the license of the Federal Government.

The news was given out shortly after the report had been carried by the press associations that Juarez, across the international border from El Paso, had fallen to the revolutionists.

Those in close touch with the situation here believe that the strengthening of the embargo and the capture of the border city may be related. In any case there is the disposition to interpret the present phase of the revolutionary struggle as a combat for military supplies, with the decisive power in the hands of Herbert Hoover, in Washington.

Embargo May Be Decisive
The salient point in the Mexican civil war is the arms embargo placed on munitions for the rebels and the willingness to permit exports of guns and ammunition to the federal forces. This policy, it is considered in circles close to the Administration and Mexican Embassy, gives an immeasurable advantage, both in morale and in physical equipment, to the Government of Porfirio Gil.

Whatever temporary fluctuations occur in the tide of fighting, this factor of military supplies may in the end be decisive.

Meanwhile there is a disposition here to believe that the revolution begins to show signs of having spent its force. Unless something unexpected occurs, the divided operations of various rebel commanders who have been operating in widely separated districts, will not be consolidated into a unified campaign, it is anticipated.

The capture of Juarez gives no physical benefit to the rebels, since the town is of minor importance, but it intensifies the difficulty of upholding the arms embargo.

The revolutionaries have now a major focus about Torreón, upon which the troops of Gen. Gonzalo Escobar are retreating from the east, after giving up Monterrey and Saltillo, while rail communications run north from Torreón direct to Juarez, where rebels under Gen. Albino Frias, former chief of police of Juarez, with approximately 800 men, have been successful.

Three Factors in Situation
There are three factors in the situation as it affects the Hoover Administration. The first is the arms embargo, which is to be upheld; the second is the military situation arising on the border through the possession of Juarez by the insurrectionaries.

The third factor is the effect on public opinion in the United States of the efforts of rebels to make their campaign appear to be a "war for religious freedom." It is recollected that great pressure was brought to bear on President Coolidge during a previous uprising, by ecclesiastical elements in the United States to have him lift the embargo, to liberate the church.

Officials close to the Administration point out that the rebel commanders who are making bids for ecclesiastical support in Mexico were the very ones who were most strongly in favor of the civilian suppression of former President Calles previously.

As the Administration sees the situation, it may be authoritatively

stated, the rising is due to factional differences in military control in Mexico, not to religious or agrarian discontent.

The rebels' loss of Vera Cruz checks possible imports of arms and munitions in that quarter and their failure to hold Monterrey means that they have lost the main industrial and manufacturing center in Mexico.

Communications Restored
MONTERREY (P)—Telephone and telegraph communication with Laredo, Tex., Mexico City, Tampico, Matamoros and Piedras Negras has been re-established after 48 hours of suspension, during which this city was the scene of fighting between rebels commanded by Gen. Gonzalo Escobar and loyal forces.

General Escobar compelled the local branch of the Bank of Mexico to deliver to him 700,000 pesos (about \$145,000) in gold and silver shortly before he left town in the direction of Saltillo and Torreón.

Rebel Envoy Urges 'Freedom'
NEW YORK (P)—Announcement that Gen. Marino V. Montero has been named the New York representative of the revolutionary forces in Mexico has just been made here. "Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, free suffrage and absolute liberty of political thought and expression of individual religious beliefs of all are the primary aim of the revolution," General Montero said in a formal statement. "The actual leaders of the revolution have never manifested any wish to become presidents or dictators and never will."

NEW LIVERPOOL ROAD IS MOST IMPORTANT IN NORTH OF ENGLAND
LONDON (P)—Acceptance of the £2,000,000 bid of Sir Lindsay Parkinson of Blackpool for the new Liverpool-to-Manchester way is recommended by the committee of the Lancashire county council.

The road will be the most important traffic route in the north of England, and when completed will cost about £3,000,000. It will be 25 miles long, with an additional two miles within the Liverpool boundary.

About 180 houses will have to be demolished and the tenants rehoused; nine railway bridges over streams, and one canal bridge.

The Ministry of Transport will bear 75 per cent of the cost, Lancashire County Council will contribute £370,000 and Liverpool, Bootle, St. Helens and Mersey Docks and Harbor Board will contribute in agreed proportions.

"BRITANNIA" TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY
LONDON (P)—Britannia, the illustrated London weekly started last year by British National Newspapers, Ltd., under the editorship of the novelist Gilbert Frankau and with Lord Birkenhead among the chief contributors, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns today is in the future to be published as a monthly.

The publishers "to broaden its scope," decided to incorporate it with Eve, a weekly journal devoted to women's interests under the ownership of the allied company known as Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd. The form the new monthly will take is still under consideration, it is said, but the combined publication is likely to commence some time in May. Crawford Price remains editor.

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California Pea Beans, Yellow Eye Beans, Red Kidney Beans

Friend's Brown Bread

AIR ESTIMATES INTRODUCED IN BRITISH HOUSE
Sir Samuel Hoare Tells of Great Advance Made in Aviation

Collectors Find Rare Books Cheap
Kipling, Whitman and Evelyn Items Bring Low Prices at Auction

NEW YORK—The three folios of Rudyard Kipling's "Pan in Vermont" sold for \$3000 at the dispersal sale of first editions of modern authors from the library of Charles D. Miller of New York, and other private libraries just held at the Anderson Galleries. A total of \$12,059 was realized from the 323 items listed for the auction.

James F. Drake, dealer, was the successful bidder for the rare Kipling item, of which only three copies are known. It was printed from the types of "Country Life in America" for December, 1902, and sent to England in advance of the magazine's appearance.

The first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," published in Brooklyn in 1855, fetched \$1950 from the same buyer. It was the copy obtained from a mansion near Jackson, Miss., during Sherman's march from Vicksburg to Meriden, and was torn and loose in binding, as compared to the perfect original condition of the copy which brought \$3400 recently at the Kern dispersal sale.

Gabriel Wells, rare book dealer of New York and London, paid \$150 for a letter in the cramped handwriting of John Evelyn to Samuel Pepys, listed as "probably unpublished." The somewhat haphazard collection was chiefly interesting to collectors in the opportunity it offered for filling out individual collections at extremely reasonable prices.

OPIMUM FLOOD IS LAID TO TURKEY AND PERSIA
GENEVA (P)—A report to the League of Nations on March 7 said Persia and Turkey are both producing huge quantities of opium, the distribution of which the advisory committee of the League is unable to follow.

The committee's report, presented to the League Council by Raoul Dandurand, Canadian delegate, said the production of Persia and Turkey, so far as the committee was able to ascertain, amounted to more than 1,000,000 kilograms per annum.

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California Pea Beans, Yellow Eye Beans, Red Kidney Beans

PROPOSED RAILS MERGER IN EAST NEARER TO GOAL
New Shift Believed to Block Pittsburgh in Move for Fifth Trunk Line

NEW YORK—Merger plans of eastern roads have just moved a step nearer fruition with the sale of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad to the Baltimore & Ohio, and of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway to the Allegheny Corporation, the Van Sweringen's holding company.

By means of the exchange of ownership, each group received a property which it had sought in its petitions before the Interstate Commerce Commission and at the same time the plan of the Taplin interests of Pittsburgh, to form a fifth trunk line with the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Pittsburgh & West Virginia as a nucleus were, for the present, blocked.

The Allegheny Corporation sold its holdings in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh to the Baltimore & Ohio for a price reported to be \$10,000,000, while the Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central sold their shares in Wheeling to the Allegheny for a sum said to have been \$28,000,000.

Control of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gives the Baltimore & Ohio an outlet to Lake Ontario, and control of the Wheeling gives the Van Sweringens a strategic line running northward in Ohio, which has been the object of an anti-trust action brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain

if the control of the Wheeling reduced competition between it and the Baltimore & Ohio the New York Central and the Nickel Plate, a Van Sweringen property. It was decided that while the Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central were in direct competition with the Wheeling, the Nickel Plate was not.

Thus, in selling their stock to the Allegheny Corporation, which, although not performing a common carrier business, is nevertheless an integral part of the Van Sweringen's financial organization in its merger plans, the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio removed themselves from possible prosecution under the Clayton Act. Control of the Wheeling property by the Van Sweringens will not only aid their own system, but remove the possibility of another trunk line being built from Baltimore to the Great Lakes through Pittsburgh.

These various financial deals are preparatory to placing before the Interstate Commerce Commission a comprehensive plan of rail merging in the East. The laws governing acquisition of other properties through stock control are more lenient, it was said, than are those for direct consolidation, and it is because of this that the present trend is toward unification through acquiring control of stock, rather than through actual merging of the properties.

SCOUTS HELP SAVE FORESTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Conspicuous service in forest protection on the part of Boy Scouts is to be rewarded by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, according to a plan just approved by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, by the distribution of 100 medals for meritorious service in the work of forest fire prevention, in detecting and reporting forest fires, and in educational work furthering forest protection.

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Duotone Dresses
Tricolors have been very popular, but our re-orders could not be filled immediately. The manufacturer said: "Why don't you take these thirty dresses in duotone, they are just as smart and equally as great values." Long jabot scarf, and pleated skirt in contrast. Duotone trimmings are shown on jacket ensembles of crepe, outlining \$25 the collar, and shoulder caps of the sleeveless dress.
SIXTH FLOOR

Tailored Dresses for the Business Women
Flat crepe is acknowledged one of the smartest fabrics, and it is unsurpassed for business wear. Tailored coat lines are strikingly smart in this material, showing the surplice trend in closing, and in contrasting vest— the all-around pleated skirt is topped by a button-over girdle. In porcelain or navy blue and black. Exceptional values... \$29.50
WOMEN'S—FIFTH FLOOR

Snowflake Checks
We cannot quite tell which is the most becoming—snowflake checks, the new ombre tweeds or new imported Kingsley tweed. One week we seem to sell more of one, the next week another. However, right now our stocks of snowflake check tweed coats are most complete, and coats of this material are one of the smartest for springtime either tailored or with Eggshell caracul \$35
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THIRD FLOOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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PEACE COUNCIL OF CHURCHMEN LAUDS HOOVER

Judge Florence Allen Warns
Against Overconfidence
in Kellogg Pact

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBUS, O.—Definition of war as criminal, not only in terms of international statute but of moral law as well, is embraced in a resolution under discussion during the plenary sessions of the second national study conference on the churches and world peace. The resolution was introduced by Dr. A. C. Goddard, secretary of the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Considerable debate was precipitated when this proposition was put forth. Numerous delegates, headed by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Dempsey of Macon, Ga., a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, argued that the church should not place its ban upon a war of self-defense nor upon an internal revolt within a given state where the end sought was freedom from alien domination. The final wording of this particular resolution will be considered at a later session.

Co-operation With League
The question of the chaplaincy was introduced by one of the delegates, and opinion was divided as to whether chaplains should be under the military jurisdiction of the War Department or under the civil jurisdiction of their respective ecclesiastical organizations.

The section on political relations of America to the world, through its chairman, Alvah W. Taylor of Nashville, commended the Washington Government for its continued co-operation with the League of Nations and expressed the hope that such co-operation be continued until the United States was a full-fledged member of the League.

It was also recommended that the United States join the World Court without reservations and that the optional clause also be signed which provides for compulsory arbitration.

Greater Efforts Needed

During progress of the debate on the relation of the Paris peace pact to future good will efforts of the churches, Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court cautioned the delegates not to be deceived into believing that the coming into effect of the pact had made resort to war an international crime.

"By claiming too much for the pact," said Judge Allen, "we will be postponing rather than hastening establishment of world peace. No sanctions are provided for in this pact; no international tribunal is qualified to hale a violator of this pact into a court of justice. The attainment of these objectives must now become the concern of the church."

Churchmen here assembled are convinced that the Monroe Doctrine should be defined in light of conditions arising from the Paris pact and Pan-American treaties of arbitration and conciliation.

Hoover Policy Commended

The chairman of the section dealing with this theme, Kirby Page, New York, stated his belief that President Hoover should be asked to restate the purpose of this doctrine, while Judge Allen, who is a member of the Congressional delegation, contended that such a restatement should be made by the Senate acting upon recommendation of its own Foreign Relations Committee.

A telegram dispatched to the White House congratulated President Hoover on his inaugural address in which the incoming Chief Executive called for maintenance of peace throughout the world. The

conference has yet to consider the next steps to be taken by churches in the field of peace education. Dr. Edmund Soper, president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, in the opening address of the conference, declared that it was the primary business of religion to uproot the doctrine that war is inevitable. "We must, as churches," said Mr. Soper, "induce parliaments and diplomats to believe more in the gospel of hope as preached by the peacemaker than in the gospel of despair as preached by the militarist."

World Court Statute to Go Before Jurists

(Continued from Page 1)

reservations proposed to the world powers by Elihu Root.

The new reservation, it is agreed by all sides, will have to be acted upon by the Senate before they could become effective. It is also widely agreed that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the required two-thirds majority necessary for approval of the proposed formula.

Proponents of the World Court hold that as the Senate alone acts on the matter, the issue could be taken up and disposed of without delaying the legislative program of the President. Mr. Hoover, to whom has been broached the idea of taking up the question at the special session, was reported as favoring early consideration of the matter, but disinclined to make any recommendations to this effect as he did not wish to add any additional work for the session beyond farm relief and tariff revision.

Mr. Hoover is a strong supporter of the World Court and supporters of the tribunal assert that he can be counted on as favoring the Root plan. With the Senate Foreign Relations Committee admittedly strongly in favor of the Root formula there is nothing to prevent it from reporting out the new reservations and moving their acceptance during the special session.

A member of the committee, whose position on its role is of the highest importance and who because of this position requested that his name be withheld, declared that while he was opposed to World Court adherence as long as it preserved its advisory opinion jurisdiction, the plan, no doubt that the Senate would give approval to the Root reservations. He stated that he regarded the Root reservations as more undesirable from a World Court point of view than the disputed Senate reservation No. 5.

In the opinion of this important Senate Foreign Relations Committee member, Mr. Root's formula makes the pact "a mere incident" to diplomacy. It is this Senator's contention that under the Root plan the emphasis is shifted from the court of diplomatic exchanges, which he declared "are interminable." "The court will have to sit around and wait until other political agencies determine whether it may render any opinion or not," was this Senator's interpretation of the Root proposal. "If I were a friend of the Court I would be inclined to object to the plan, I cannot conceive of the European supporters of the Court being willing to so minimize its standing as to accept this Root plan."

Laurel Swanson, (D.), Senator from Virginia, and Thomas Walsh, (D.), Senator from Montana, both members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and strong advocates of the World Court, called upon Mr. Hoover upon the publication of Mr. Root's formula and assured him of their approval and support. William E. Borah, (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the committee, stated that while Mr. Root was negotiating he preferred not to discuss the matter, but it is known that he is against adherence to the Court as long as it has authority to render advisory opinion with regard to non-League members.

Women Answer

Call of Hoover to Aid Dry Law

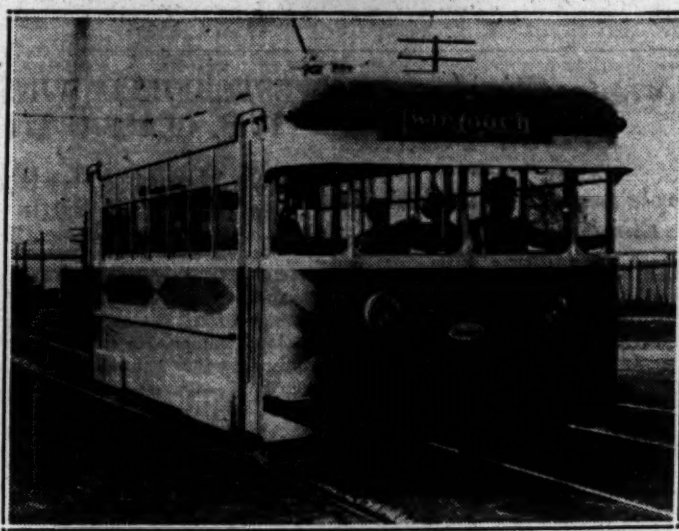
(Continued from Page 1)

lowed a statement by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Massachusetts, national chairman, in which she said: "We have won everything that we started out to get six years ago, a dry platform for law observance and law enforcement with candidates whose personal stand is in accord with the platform."

Considering their work for law enforcement to have won a measure of success the women turned their attention to law observance and called upon the 10 national women's organizations with their 12,000,000 members which are affiliated with the committee for Congress to intensify campaigns of education for observance of the law through their own groups. In addition educators were urged to establish in the schools instruction relating patriotism to respect for law.

Speakers at the luncheon included Mrs. John F. Sippel of Maryland, Mrs. John D. Sherman of Colorado, Mrs. William Tilton of Massachusetts, Mrs. William Darby of Washington, state chairman, and national officers and four officers of the Democratic women's organization, Mrs. Jesse W.

Trolleys Adopt Bus Designs



The Twin Coach Illustrates the Changes Under Way in Street Cars. It is Built Low, Runs on Four Separately Driven Wheels, and Has Automatic-Type Springs Cushioned in Rubber.

Nicholson of Maryland. Mrs. Clement Shaver of West Virginia. Mrs. Edward T. Smith of Missouri and Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Maine, whose own meeting had been adjourned after the adoption of a resolution congratulating President Hoover "on his earnest words urging prohibition enforcement and recommending to our party observance of his advice to stop consumption of liquor in obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment."

The Democratic women also adopted a resolution stating that "We note with deep satisfaction the Jenks bill for reinstatement of an enabling act for the Eighteenth Amendment which is pending before the New York State Legislature and urge support of the Democratic members of the Legislature for its early passage."

"Straight thinking" was urged by Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of New York City, former director of education for the National Democratic Committee and a Hoover speaker for the Southern organizations in the recent presidential campaign. She urged the first step for individual action for support of the federal law enforcement campaign. She urged the Democratic Party to "acquiesce in the will of the majority," as expressed in the "referendum on prohibition in the recent elections."

Prof. William M. Brown of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, made a plea for observance and enforcement of all law, including prohibition, and Mrs. Shaver urged prohibition and support of the direct primaries instead of the "boss-controlled political conventions," saying that repeal of the primary laws would have an adverse effect upon the Eighteenth Amendment.

Law Commission Names Mentioned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Three outstanding individuals are authoritatively known to be under consideration by President Hoover for membership on his law enforcement inquiry commission.

The names that the President is declared to be considering are: Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, head of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house, banker and philanthropist; George Wharton Pepper, former Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, a leader of the American bar and an outstanding layman of the Episcopal church, and Newton D. Baker, Democrat, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, and a noted liberal. Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Pepper have long been interested in improving the judicial system of the country, and have urged reforms upon bar associations. Mr. Rosenwald has been active in industrial welfare movements and was a member of the Second Industrial Conference. The President is inclined to hold down the size of the commission to not more than nine members, it is reported.

Mrs. Willebrandt to Retain Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Supporters of prohibition find indication of the earnestness of President Hoover in his purpose of enforcing the laws in the retention of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt in the Department of Justice, where she has served eight years as Assistant Attorney-General.

While Mrs. Willebrandt had looked longingly at the possibility of returning to the private practice of law in California, the benefit of her experience with prohibition cases was desired by the President and she consented to stay at her post.

The appointment of W. D. Mitchell, a dry, as Attorney-General, is also regarded with confidence by the members of the department concerned with prohibition enforcement.



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In Philadelphia—Tracy Silk Shop

Noiseless Trolley Car Takes Away Warning Signal

(Continued from Page 1)

urban setting to which they have become convinced it belongs.

Though at the beginning of the century the trolley car was hailed as the social agency which was bringing the country to the city and taking the city to the country, yet electric railway companies in Massachusetts during four years up to 1925 abandoned nearly 350 miles of track, and left themselves operating 273 miles of line, nearly one-third less than 10 years before.

Much the larger portion of this abandoned line was interurban or rural. This in a New England state where the thickly-populated, close-together villages originally appeared one of the most promising fields for the electric interurban car. The figures are from the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Hence, with its tracks drawn in from the sylvan glades, the electric car is being dressed up for a city existence where transit men believe the growing press of traffic is being built, they believe. The electric car depends upon a certain density of traffic. Even the motorbus, except for inter-city lines, can hardly pay its way outside at least suburban areas. The dweller actually out in the country, in the opinion of electric railway men, will have to depend—and probably is entirely willing to depend—upon owning an automobile.

At least two manufacturers are building new cars which run on four free wheels, that is, wheels which are mounted on steering knuckles at the end of the axles, like the front wheels of an automobile, so they can follow the curves in the track and the outer and inner wheels can each revolve at their own speeds instead of producing unpleasant screeches.

Insulated Against Noise
These wheels, moreover, have a layer of rubber in them—resilience and quietness, the axles are swung on motorbus type springs, and the whole car is insulated against noise. As to be part of the 'sprung weight,' instead of unsprung weight pounding on the tracks, are of adequate power to match the fastest automobile in acceleration.

Outwardly, too, the street car is in a new dress. Traction companies are studying color schemes and streamline effects almost as assiduously as the automobile manufacturers. Already they have put many features for riding comfort into their cars as in the case of the 200 recently inaugurated de luxe cars, among the 650 operated by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system. These cars have leather upholstered seats, linoleum floors, cushioned wheels, vibration absorbers and the latest air brakes.

This company, according to Mr. Cummings, has experienced a very favorable reaction both in business and good will as a result of the installation of these cars. Noiseless cars also are reported to have made riding more popular on the Springfield (Mass.) street railway.

Improvement in Revenues

Speaking from observation in much wider territories, Luther R. Nash, vice-president of Stone & Webster, Inc., in charge of operation of utilities which include street railways in many parts of the United States, says he believes companies which have installed the modernized types of cars have improved their revenues more than enough to justify the expenditure.

Then the question arises: Can not the interurban trolley car be reformed?

Successful reformation is a very difficult task, says Mr. Nash, because of the general trend of the interurban transportation industry generally.

Succeeded in Popular Areas
Another example of modernization and resultant prosperity exists in the Chicago "North Shore" electric railway, now followed by modernized lines south and west out of Chicago, all equipped and operated with new type cars by the Insull organization.

But the successful examples almost all among roads which have popular centers for their terminal. The trolley line which begins in Littleton and ends at Juniper Corner has long since fallen into obsolescence, if not disuse, no matter how pretty the fields through which it runs or how exhilarating the breeze on the slopes down which the motorcar was wont to coast his open car.

A group of the largest interurban companies show slight gains in revenue in the last completed reports; 20 smaller companies show slight losses; many still smaller companies, the country town trolleys and rural neighborhood lines, have been going out of business.

Offers "All Day Ride" Ticket
The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, to return to it, has in vogue an experiment with an "all-day ride" ticket, seeking in some degree to popularize again the "Sunday afternoon trolley ride" which was such a custom 20 years ago as to make the electric car then "the poor man's recreation." These tickets, sold for \$1, are good anywhere on the company's 700 miles of city and country lines during the Sunday for which issued. More than 100,000 of these tickets were sold in 1928 and the patronage was so widely distributed as to require no additional cars above the regular service.

As to whether there is any hope for the rural communities to keep their trolley transportation, electric railway men offer little encouragement. From an economic standpoint, many of these lines never should have been built, they believe. The electric car depends upon a certain density of traffic. Even the motorbus, except for inter-city lines, can hardly pay its way outside at least suburban areas. The dweller actually out in the country, in the opinion of electric railway men, will have to depend—and probably is entirely willing to depend—upon owning an automobile.

**AMERICAN ECONOMIST
IN LONDON PASSES ON**
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Allyn Abbott Young, American professor of political economy at the University of London since 1927, has passed on.

Professor Young, who was formerly professor of economics at Harvard University, was an outstanding figure in economic scholarship both in Britain and in the United States. After teaching at Stanford, Cornell and Harvard, he went to London two years ago, where his complete command of his subject made a profound impression in economic circles.

As member of the economic consultative committee of the League of Nations, his proposal for removing the economic causes of war has formed the basis for an important new line of economic inquiry.

MICHIGAN GETS \$150,000
NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Jule Hopwood of New York and Cleveland, whose will was filed for probate here last week, has left an estate valued at more than \$150,000. She directed that the residuary go to the University of Michigan for the founding of "the Avery Hopwood and Jule Hopwood prizes" to be given annually to students in the rhetoric department for the best creative literary work.

SOUTH AMERICA FOUND TO GAIN BY OPEN DOORS

Rapid Growth Laid in Part
to Immigration Diverted
From United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HANOVER, N. H.—Problems in international relationships are being discussed at the International Institute which opened March 7 at Dartmouth College under the auspices of the Dartmouth Christian Association.

The principal speakers at the initial session were Dr. S. G. Inman, author and lecturer on Central and South American problems; Prof. L. C. Porter of Yenching University, Peking, China, and Willis J. Abbott, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Inman's talk was given before a class in foreign trade at the Ames Tuck school of business administration. His subject was "Recent Pan-American Relations" and dealt largely with the commercial aspect of these relations. He pointed out that all the South and Central American nations have developed rapidly in the last few years and that in those countries there is at present the largest extent of undeveloped fertile land in the world.

Get Surplus Immigration
The reason of such rapid growth, he said, is due largely to immigration that has been diverted from the United States since the adoption of a restrictive policy. South American countries encourage immigration by granting aid in securing land. Their big problem, he continued, is in breaking up the large landed estates so that land may be given to new settlers. Dr. Inman stressed the difference in business methods between North and South America and noted that our large exports of manufactures to South America were consumed by the cultured class, which is the business class.

Professor Porter spoke to another group in the "Spirit of Chinese Culture and Philosophy." He presented the Chinese views on life, stressing their intimacy with nature and their manner of regarding man's growth and development as natural and spontaneous. He stated that the Chinese social system emphasized courtesy and held in high esteem the service to fellow man in all activities of life.

Mr. Abbott Expounds Clean News
The chief address of the day was delivered by Mr. Abbott on "The Press and the Foreign Interests of the United States." He stated that the press probably is the greatest existing mold of public opinion and regretted that in Europe the greater part of the printed news from the United States is of a sensational character. The same, he said, was largely true of reports received by newspapers of the United States from European correspondents.

If reports of international conferences could be released to all countries with an unprejudiced view, Mr. Abbott said, more for world peace would be accomplished.

Mr. Abbott ventured the belief that,

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Right Thinking

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in the future, only those papers printing accurate and important foreign news would enjoy the best reputation. He said the United States should be a model to other nations for fair play, and assume a moral leadership.

Judges and Drivers Must Take Lessons

Jurists Must Learn How to
Fine, Chauffeurs to Speak
Languages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—In order to instruct Viennese chauffeurs in foreign languages free courses in English and French are being inaugurated in the near future. Some 40 chauffeurs will be admitted to these courses. The taxi man probably has more to do with setting the foreigner at his ease in a strange city than is generally realized.

Vienna's importance as a foreign tourist center is increasing from year to year, and the municipal "Verkehrskommission" which is engaged in propaganda in this respect, has evolved yet another scheme by which Anglo-Saxons and other strangers within their gates can be made to "feel more at home."

While writing of chauffeurs, it may be also added that it has recently been decided that judges who are called upon to arbitrate in cases of charges for excessive speed, reckless driving, etc., would be able to do so much more justly and easily if they themselves knew something about driving an automobile. The judges will, therefore, take special auto courses during the coming months.

E. H. FORBUSH HAS PASSED ON

WESTBORO, MASS. (AP)—Edward Howe Forbush, for 38 years state ornithologist of Massachusetts, until his retirement on April 24, 1928, passed on March 8 at his home here. He was president and director of the Worcester Natural History Society for 12 years, president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and president of the Northeastern Bird Banding Association. He was a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and a member of its executive council. He had served on the advisory board of the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act with Great Britain ever since its organization. His most important publication was "The Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States," published in three volumes by the State Board of Agriculture.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire is destroying an asset worth many millions of dollars through its practice of annually taxing growing timber, making forest farming unprofitable and developing almost "forest bankruptcy" upon the State, according to John H. Foster, New Hampshire State Forester, favoring a proposed bill to put a single tax upon trees when cut.

"Because trees are now taxed from 40 to 60 times before they are ready to cut," said Mr. Foster, "the State's forests are being lumbered as fast as possible. Forests, when taxed more than their total worth, are literally asked to lift themselves by their own boot straps. As a result nearly 2,000,000 acres, fit only for growing timber, are now lying idle."

"In the face of such a condition, New Hampshire, with facilities for growing 831,000,000 board feet of lumber annually, markets but a diminishing 400,000,000, and is importing every year 350,000,000 board feet to meet its own requirements."

In a recent analysis of the State's land area, made for the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, showing one effect of present tree taxing method, it was stated that 30 per cent is now an unused waste, 29 per cent is covered with young growth, full of weed trees and needing care, and 19 per cent is low grade timber, also in need of care.

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Household Arts and Crafts

Red Lentils: a Novelty in America

DROPPING into one of the great fancy groceries in New York recently, the writer asked the clerk for some lentils. To her surprise he replied:

"Would you like red lentils?" The writer being always on the lookout for appetizing novelties, decided to investigate the matter, though she had had in mind the ordinary brown lentils. The result was well worth the trouble, since the red lentils proved to be a real acquisition.

Like all the family of the leguminous vegetables, lentils are exceedingly rich in protein. Indeed, they are sometimes said to have a higher percentage of nitrogenous material than those other highly valued members of the family, peas and beans. Red lentils, also called Egyptian lentils or "Addash" lentils, resemble the ordinary brown lentils in composition, but they have one invaluable advantage in their greater ease of preparation.

While the red lentils are a novelty in America, they are by no means a novelty in Egypt and the Near East. They are, perhaps, the oldest plant cultivated by man and thus have been in use from the earliest recorded times. If they are not, indeed, as is probable, an inheritance from prehistoric days. Some authorities declare that the savory red lentil, for which Esau sold his birthright to Jacob, was composed of these same red lentils.

Cooked in Ten Minutes
But what particularly engaged the attention and roused the curiosity of the writer, was the remarkable statement, printed on the neat package in which the Addash lentils are offered to the trade, to the effect that red lentils can be prepared and ready to serve with but 10 minutes' boiling. This seemed incredible, since brown lentils, like peas and beans, are customarily soaked all night and then boiled for at least an hour, or for even longer, if they are to be used for a purée.

Moreover, it is particularly specified that these red lentils are not to be soaked and that the time of boiling must not exceed 10 minutes. Experiment proved the truth of these statements. The red lentils should be washed through three or four waters, in order to remove any particles of husk, and then boiled in salted water from 8 to 10 minutes. If this time is exceeded, they tend to disintegrate and become mushy.

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Examination of the raw lentils indicates the reason for this. Unlike brown lentils or "French lentils," which is the commercial name applied to the latter, the red lentils are not whole but halved, looking at first glance not unlike split peas. Then they are extremely small, hardly more than half the size of the brown lentils and, finally, the outer covering has been removed so that the hot water can penetrate them at once. It is upon these three factors that the rapidity with which they can be cooked largely depends.

Boiled, in a Purée, or Baked
The red lentils are so-called because of their pale scarlet color when raw. This changes upon cooking to a canary-yellow, not unlike the tone of squash or yellow sweet potatoes, and for this reason they are sometimes called golden lentils. The writer has found them very appetizing when merely cooked in boiling salted water (allowing two cupsful of water to one of the lentils) and dressed with butter to taste. The flavor is more delicate than that of the brown lentils and is made still more so by the addition of milk or cream.

When it is desired to use them in the form of a purée they should be cooked somewhat longer, 20 minutes to half an hour, pressed through a colander and flavored with soup stock or beef extract.

Another method of preparation which proved attractive is to boil them for 10 minutes, allowing only a cupful and a half of water to a cupful of lentils. When tender a tablespoonful of butter is mixed in and the mass is placed in a buttered baking tin in the oven till brown, which requires only a few minutes. The writer strongly recommends to busy housewives or business women with but limited time at disposal for household duties, this new vegetable. Unlike most of the rapidly cooked foods, such as rice, corn

meal, etc., the lentils are a satisfactory substitute for a meat dish. If used as a piece de resistance for a luncheon, they may be prepared for baking by the addition of an egg and a little milk as well as the butter. Or, if preferred, a piece of salt pork or bacon may be used, as in the case of baked beans, but when this is done the pork should be previously boiled and the bacon broiled, since the time required for the lentils themselves is too short properly to cook the meat.

With Starchy Foods
Because of the unusually high protein content (21 per cent), they lend themselves excellently to the enrichment of starchy foods. For example, a cupful of mashed potatoes may be mixed with a cupful of boiled lentils, the mixture being seasoned with a lump of butter and a little milk or with two tablespoonfuls of cream, and well stirred, then placed in a baking pan and baked in an oven until it is of a rich golden-brown color. Or, again, the lentils may be mixed with sweet potatoes, a cupful of lentils to one cupful of potatoes and the mixture seasoned with spices, after the usual manner of preparing sweet potato pudding or the filling for sweet potato pie.

Another excellent way to serve them is to use them as a filling for stuffed baked potatoes. While for this purpose the lentils may be flavored merely with butter, it is an excellent plan to add to their savoriness by the use of bacon or onions separately. An excellent plan is to broil the bacon first till crisp and then add chopped onions to the hot fat, stirring them until they are golden-brown. The fat and onions are used to flavor the lentils, which are then packed into the top of the baked potatoes, a piece of bacon being laid on each and the whole baked in the oven just long enough for the lentils to brown.

An agreeable dish is made by mixing boiled rice and boiled lentils, flavoring it with butter, and serving with grated cheese and browned in the oven. Boiled lentils mixed with chopped nut-meats may be used for stuffing fowls.

Home Making

To the Woman Whose Children Have Grown Up

By MRS. HARRY BURNHAM
THE other day someone said to me: "Do you not see that what you have been saying of late in the home making column is directed to women who are by force of conditions and contacts both interested and interested? Their children are at home and are bringing into the home other young people. The days are teeming with life, vigor, excitement and accomplishment. But what about those among whose children do not come rushing in with news of the football game or the orchestra rehearsal because they have grown up and are away at college or in homes of their own with their own friends, duties and interests in which we are no longer playing a leading part?"

I wondered how many times during the years when that woman's children and household duties were absorbing most of her time she had thought of the many things she was going to do "when there was time."

If you are a woman whose children have grown up, this very moment is the most vibrant one that has ever come to you; it is pulsing with the fullness of the experiences through which you have lived, the truths you have gleaned along the way. It is freighted with opportunities to apply those truths to the varying needs of your community or country.

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Home Making

To the Woman Whose Children Have Grown Up

ment, is the reply to my friend's query, and is the solution for many misunderstandings between young people who have acquired self-reliance, and possibly changed views about many things, and parents who have remained at home waiting for the son and daughter to return after four years at college and fit themselves again into the old niche in the old home.

But this is not going to occur. You have been ambitious that your children should achieve; you have given them gladly to the student world, and they are certain to go on with the light of youth in their hearts and the fire of youth in their hearts to live life fully and well according to their vision and the opportunity you have afforded them.

Your opportunity has also arrived. An opportunity to compel the respect of the youth of today because of your continued alertness of vision which expresses itself in what might be called "equal suffrage for youth and adult."

It matters little whether your ambition finds satisfaction in baking a cake or pleading a case at the bar of justice so long as you continue to live life at its best and allow others to do the same.

I recently heard Mme. Sarojini Naidu of India say that in her country there was a sort of synthesis of human experience which occurred after the home had performed its functions in a woman's life. The first years of life are known as the apprenticeship years filled with study, growth, duties to perform at home and a sense of responsibility to acquire. Then follow the years of service as a householder, performing the duties of a parent and a citizen; the obligations of a home maker. Following these years come those of co-ordination, when one has, if the earlier years have been well spent, earned the right to liberty for meditation and consecration, when life's experiences are sifted and tested. Then one may become a citizen of the world and contribute to the richness of life from her wealth of experience.

The walls of home may become the heights of the Himalayas or the far reaches of the Ganges. Then it is that the women of India return after the home had performed its functions in a woman's life. The first years of life are known as the apprenticeship years filled with study, growth, duties to perform at home and a sense of responsibility to acquire. Then follow the years of service as a householder, performing the duties of a parent and a citizen; the obligations of a home maker. Following these years come those of co-ordination, when one has, if the earlier years have been well spent, earned the right to liberty for meditation and consecration, when life's experiences are sifted and tested. Then one may become a citizen of the world and contribute to the richness of life from her wealth of experience.

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Can not injure daintiest fabrics. Polished hardwood clips with seven-coil spring that will not rust. Will hold wet cloth on any line. Ask for BULL-DOG Spring Clothes Pins.

The Economic Value of the Prickly Pear

AT CERTAIN seasons of the year there may be found in New York and other large cities in the northern part of America an exotic-looking fruit about the size of a lemon and usually of a yellow color, with a pink pulp, and possessing the singular characteristic of having its surface dotted with tiny clumps of fine bristles. The latter are innocent in appearance, but woe to the rash person who bites into the attractive-looking fruit without first brushing off these spines or prickles, since they will immediately detach themselves and find lodgment in his tongue. It is to these that the fruit—which is also known as the Indian fig—owes its name of prickly pear. The bristles should be rubbed or scraped off, a tiny section cut from each end of the fruit, and a knife drawn from one of the cut portions to the other, whereupon it will be found that the thin skin can easily be detached from the pulp. The adventurer now will find the pulp pleasant and refreshing, of a mild and agreeable flavor. But he will be amazed, if this is his first knowledge of the prickly pear, to learn that it forms one of the most important food crops in certain parts of the world and is regarded as possessing an economic importance which is already very considerable and which is undoubtedly destined to be greatly increased in the future.

This is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that a single acre of semi-arid land is capable of producing 18,000 pounds of this fruit of which no less than 2500 pounds is sugar.

The Family of Opuntia

One of the most marvelous provisions of nature is its adaptation of plant life to environment. And nowhere is this more striking than in the cactus plants, to which group the prickly pear belongs, and which are the chief form of vegetation in many of the hot, dry areas of the globe. They not only hold their own in regions where there is but little moisture and where the fierce heat of the sun quickly destroys tenderer forms of plant life, but they store up in their succulent stems and juicy fruits vast quantities of water. The cactus guards itself against too great evaporation by reducing its leaf surface to a minimum. Furthermore, the spines and thorns it develops guard it against trespassers.

The most important family of the cacti is the opuntia, of which there are considerably more than 100 species besides many varieties and hybrids. Chief among these are the two known as opuntia ficus-indica, which claims the prickly pear, and the opuntia tuna. It is these two that are mainly cultivated for their fruit, especially the former. The latter is far thornier and is, therefore, much employed for hedges, though the fruit is excellent. Both these grow freely on sandy or rocky ground provided they have plenty of hot sun and a dry soil. The small "red barberry" is also an opuntia.

Natives of Southwest

The Opuntias are natives of the southwestern part of the United States and of Mexico. Here the early Spanish explorers found them growing profusely and furnishing a considerable part of the provender of the Indians. The Spaniards carried back to Spain and to other Spanish colonies specimens of this curious plant and it rapidly spread along the shores of the Mediterranean, among the islands where conditions are favorable. Now it not only flourishes in the Canaries, in Sicily, in Egypt and in India, but in South Africa, Australia, and especially New South Wales. Unfortunately, it has thrived so well in some of these places that it has escaped from civilization as it has likewise done in parts of Florida, until growing wild and spreading rapidly, it has become an actual nuisance.

But to this very fact of growth, of course, is due much of its economic value. It requires no tillage

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and is easily grown from joints of the stems which are either cut or broken off and then exposed to half sunlight for one or two weeks. The partial withering which ensues stimulates the putting forth of roots, and the joints are then planted in furrows 6 to 17 feet apart at intervals of six to 8 feet between the plants.

The finest Opuntias are grown in Sicily and so thoroughly have they made themselves at home in this historic island that they form one of the most important food supplies, the peasants living almost entirely upon them from July to November. The fruit contains not only 14 per cent of sugar but 1.8 per cent of fats and 0.59 per cent of protein. It is from Sicily that some of the prickly pears offered in the New York markets are imported.

In Mexico the fruit begins to ripen in June and since different varieties ripen at different times, there is a constant succession until December. It is popular among all classes and is eaten both raw and preserved. In the latter case it is prepared in different forms. Thus, it is used to

Preparing the Beds for the Night

IN MANY homes the pretty detail of arranging beds for the night is considered unnecessary work and as something in the nature of an affectation of elegance in service. As a matter of fact, there is not only common sense but even economy in the proper preparing of a bed for its occupant. It has been found to reduce the necessity for frequent laundering of white spreads and to be an appreciable saving in the appearance and lasting qualities of covers of cretonne or silk.

The work of preparing a bed for night follows the same general procedure and the various details are included in the following directions. Carefully remove and fold the day covering or spread, keeping to its original creases. This may be laid over the back of a chair or over the top of the bed. Remove the pillows. Turn the blankets and top sheet back at right angles on the side of the bed that is obviously most convenient for the occupant. The top of the sheet, when so turned back, makes a straight line down the center of the bed. Turn the pillow under. Replace the pillows, flat. Any extra covering is either laid on foot of the bed or neatly folded over the end where it can be easily reached and drawn up during the night, if needed.

Another method of arrangement, applying especially to a bed that stands out in the room so that both sides are equally accessible, is to turn down the blankets and upper sheet 10 or 12 inches below the pillows, after they have been laid flat. In arranging a double bed for the night, either of the two methods may be used, the coverings in any case being untouched about half way down and everything made easy for the occupants to get in without disarranging the bedclothes. For the house guest, it is a pretty additional courtesy to have bathrobe and slippers laid out and night lamp lighted. The actual time required for this night service is hardly to be considered when it is made a regular practice. In hotels, for instance, where this attention is accorded the guests, it is claimed that a double bed for the night in five minutes, by a deft maid. The sense of welcome, whether in a hotel or private home, is far in excess of the labor involved.

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THE HOME FORUM

Birds at the Breakfast Table

THE sky is gray and the ground is everywhere evenly covered with a two-inch blanket of snow. Every branch and twig and tendril is furred with white. The seeds of the plants in the garden are hidden deep in whiteness, and those of the wilder flowers that grew last summer beside my garden wall have long since gone their ways on the wind. A winter such as England has not known for these thirty years has come down on the southern counties. Even in this sheltered district between the Thames and the Berkshire Downs the day, one has to admit, is cheerless and inhospitable. Sitting by my study fire with books at hand I shall manage fairly well, but on such a day as this I cannot think entirely of my own comfort. Many good friends of mine have no study fire to sit by. I think of beech and oak and pine standing silent in the woods and thinking their long still thoughts. Be patient once more, good friends, as you know so well how to be, for the springtime is close at hand. I think of the tiny golden-crested wren that I saw yesterday making merry in the bronzed bracken, and of the skylark that took the air two mornings since and sang as though winter were a fading myth. Where is that skylark, that wonderful "scrap of valor" at this moment, and what will robin do now?

I send a request to the kitchen, and three minutes later the snow beneath my window is scattered with bread crumbs and other morsels known to be acceptable to birds. There is not a wing in all the sky. Not a bird-note sounds in the muffled morning. One would say that every feathered creature had abandoned England for the season, or until she learns to be more hospitable to her guests. I find it almost embarrassing, as the moments pass, to stand here as the donor of this modest banquet and to see that it attracts not the slightest attention, and I do not know how I should send into the highways and the hedges and compel my company to come in.

Round the corner of the house, all of a sudden, there comes jerking on his absurdly small wings a slate-gray mite with a black head—the least titmouse. He comes on business bent, as well he may. The table is twenty feet square and he is three inches long, yet he falls to work undismayed. One observes that although the social amenities are well enough in their proper time and place they may be postponed under such circumstances as this guest of mine finds himself in, and even conversation can be dispensed with for the moment. Yet his table manners are most delicate and charming, reminding me somehow of Chaucer's "Pardoner"—"full seemly after his meete he sought." As he moves from one morsel of food to another he neither hops nor walks nor flies; he jerks like a withered stick in a gust of wind, giving the impression that he is scarcely heavier than the air.

One guest I have, then, this morning, and that a small one. If it were

not that one must never laugh at one's guests I might call him ludicrously small. Ah well, the day will not be wasted on which I have made one least titmouse happy. Three inches of hospitality, so to speak, are greatly better than none at all. Like every other good thing in the world, happiness is not measurable in terms of quantity. My titmouse, however, does not seem to agree with this assertion, for he is obviously determined to eat his way right through the menu.

But now I see that he will have companions, and perhaps competition. Ten or twelve starlings swoop down beside him and begin operations at once without the slightest concern for table manners. Plebeian fellows these are, always thinking in terms of quantity, wolfish gobblers and gorgers. Starlings are beautiful when on the wing and performing intricate evolutions in great companies against the sunset, but when seen individually and near at hand they are less engaging. Every one of these before me seems to be convinced that someone will snatch his food away from him unless he is constantly vigilant and belligerent, and very swift in dispatching it. My quakerish little titmouse has flown away, and I cannot say that I blame him. There are twenty starlings now on the tablecloth, and that is about nineteen too many for a bird of discriminating judgment.

Twenty starlings and one blackbird. A hasty or inaccurate eye might not immediately discern the difference, for the blackbird is only slightly larger than his gross companions, and they too are trying to be black. Trying to be! Until the blackbird came one might almost say that they were succeeding, but now one realizes "the little more, and how much it is!" The little less and what worlds away! It is not until one sees a blackbird among starlings and against a background of newly fallen snow that he realizes the full appropriateness of the bird's name. The blackbird is genuinely black; when seen on snow he is probably the blackest thing in nature, or at any rate the equal of bare oak bough sprawling against the afterglow. His orange beak stands forth in startling contrast with his sable feathers. He looks the consummate musician that he is, distinguished, even slightly theatrical, romantic. One can see that he is a flute player. He eats abstractedly, as though he were thinking up new tunes and imagining more subtle nuances of orchestration in addition to those he produced last summer. Oh, the differences between blackbird and starling! I should like to have some convinced and enthusiastic democrat, one of those who chant rapturously the old clichés about equality and the like, standing here at the window beside me. Whatever he may be said about human beings—and I suspect that much the same things may be said—there are castes and social distinctions, and they are based upon quite obvious foundations of fact.

And now the birds are coming to my table from all the "twelve-winded sky." The news has got abroad. Bullfinches, sparrows, four vireos, three kinds of titmice, thrushes, robins, rooks, and choughs are partaking of my bounty, not to mention innumerable starlings. Welcome one and all! I should be glad if there were as many more. It would be a keen delight to give the skylark at least a crumb in return for all the showers of song he has given me, but I am convinced that he never eats. Where would he find the time? And I should like to see the water wagtail in this company—he who did once grace my garden for a moment by his matchless charm and so now seems ever after a finer player. But a wagtail eating breakfast at my table, and in a crowd of quarrelsome greedy starlings? Such things do not happen. One might as well expect the feathered fairy they call a kingfisher. One might as well invite a nightingale. And yet I know that the wagtails are still about the countryside. Over yonder on the edge of the Downs they must be flitting beside the cross-laden brooks this morning, black and white upon the snow, peering into crevices of the ice, dancing in the air above the dark water. Have patience, brave little brothers; the springtime is near at hand.

To this whole company I say welcome, for I am heartily glad to see them one and all. If it were proper for a host to express a preference, however, I should not be in the slightest doubt as to which of my guests I am most pleased to see here. The blackbird is superb in his sable raiment, the thrush is a agreeable fellow, the titmouse is charming in many ways and does his very best to look and act like an American chickadee. I would not let him know for anything that he does not quite succeed—but the bird of my choice is the little brilliant-eyed sober-vested robin. The others I admire or respect. Yes, even the starling with his gaudy manners I can like a little, for he does the best he can. The robin I love. The robin and the skylark are the only European birds, in fact, that my stanchly American heart will find room for. Nightingales are all very well in the pages of the poets, but for pure music I choose the hermit thrush of the New England woods. The blackbird is a magnificent performer on his box-wood flute, but he merely serves to remind me of my white-throated sparrows charming the hillsides of Connecticut in the rains of May. It takes a skylark to remind me that not all the best birds have been granted to the Western Hemisphere. A skylark or a robin. I find it hard to remember that these two did not sing to me in my boyhood, for their voices seem to reach far down into the years. And of these two, if I had the difficult choice to make, I should choose the robin. Poetry, audacity, splendor of aspiration, are great things and we cannot do without them. All these the skylark has. Patience, courage, simple joy, are greater things still. I do not need to tell the robin to be glad and brave and patient. He says all this to me.

Honey

Forty thousand miles of flight
To make a pound of honey.
When sold upon the market place
It brings a merchant money.

The bees have forty thousand miles
Of going to and fro,
They taste a million flower cups
The merchant does not know.

Perhaps they have the best of it,
The bees who make the honey:
A million flowers over-weigh
A piece of silver money.

HAROLD WESLEY MELVIN.

Poet's Garden

Once there was a garden here—
Full of blossoms fragrant, dear,
Where a poet grew and thrived;
So the place is treasure-trove.

Back the dream-seeds came—and
rooted;
Grew aloft, then flowered and fruited.

So the endless round ensues—
What is good we cannot lose;
And the poet-thought survives
In his gift to other lives.

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

Geraniums of San Francisco

Casual as sparrows,
Ubiquitous as cats,
Friendly as urchin dogs;
Vivid as peasants at a country fair,
Prouder than royalty,
Hardy as ancient skippers;
Fragrant as pantry spices;
Uncomplaining of environment,
Arranging their own—
They are a law unto themselves.
And, like pigeons in the eaves of an
old warehouse,
Appear most beautiful in drab places.

MARION STEWARD.

Nosegay

A rose as delicately pink as dawn,
Caught closely in a cloud of frail
heartsease;
As dimly blue as day with sunset
gone,
And frilled with points of fine fern
traceries;
Secure and sweet these blooms their
beauty hold
Bound in one tasseled stem of green
and gold,
For circled in a fairy wheel of lace
Blossoms this exquisite pastel ro-
sace.

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

"What manner of man is this?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE of the evangelists record that on a certain occasion Christ Jesus had gone out upon the Sea of Galilee with his disciples, and that he was awakened from sleep by his terrified disciples when sudden storm threatened their safety. And they tell that he quietly calmed the wind and the turbulent waves. The three accounts refer to the amazement of the disciples at the Master's power, stating that they said to one another, "What manner of man is this! for he commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey him."

The student of Christian Science learns that a study of the Gospels is most important, since they show what manner of man Jesus was. It was the purpose of the Master that his works should be an example to all men. He taught that his power came directly and wholly from God, and that this power is instantly available to all men. What a healing and inspiring message Jesus bequeathed to humanity when he said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

What manner of man was Jesus? He healed all manner of disease. He freed men from stubborn sin. He restored the dead to life. He forecast the advent of a freer humanity by calming storms, by multiplying a few loaves and fishes to feed a multitude, by transporting a ship instantaneously to its destination, and by passing through the midst of hostile crowds. He taught his disciples how to demonstrate spiritual dominion. He courageously rebuked the false teachings of Phariseism; and he harmed no one. Withal, he was so gentle and loving that to him more than to any other apply the words of David, "Thy gentleness hath made me great." At the climax of his career he permitted his enemies to attempt to destroy him, and through his spiritual understanding of the law of God, divine Life, he overcame the belief of death and passed through the experience known as the ascension.

Although Jesus' immediate disciples loved him dearly, his mission was not fully understood until there came that later disciple who was divinely appointed to explain it to the world through the revelation of Christian Science. To Mary Baker Eddy it was given to perceive the spiritual significance of Jesus' work, and to reveal the nature of spiritual man, God's image. She saw that while the prophets before Jesus had possessed noteworthy spiritual understanding, yet they had not understood divine Science clearly enough to initiate the total destruction of material sense, with its burden of sin, disease, poverty, and death. On page 288 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Superstition and understanding can never combine. When the final physi-

cal and moral effects of Christian Science are fully apprehended, the conflict between truth and error, understanding and belief, Science and material sense, foreshadowed by the prophets and inaugurated by Jesus, will cease, and spiritual harmony reign."

It is the responsibility of humanity today to carry on this conflict which Jesus inaugurated, and to end the dream of suffering in matter. This can be done only by finding out what manner of men we are in reality. In the chapter entitled "Recapitulation" in Science and Health, in answer to the question, "What is man?" beginning on page 475, Mrs. Eddy makes a most powerful statement regarding the true nature of man. One could hardly contemplate this great statement reverently and earnestly without finding himself freed from a multitude of erroneous beliefs such as have bound humanity through the ages.

Through faithful and consecrated study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's works one may learn the true nature of spiritual man and demonstrate the absolute Science which enables us to heal ourselves and others of inhumanity of whatever nature. As our concept of God becomes clearer, we comprehend the better the real man. And the more we understand of our true selfhood, the more joyously we become aware of our present unity with God. On pages 253 and 259 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God. . . . Through spiritual science you can discern the heart of divinity, and thus begin to comprehend in Science the generic term man."

As we become spiritually convinced of the might of God and "the beauty of holiness," the unlovely and illusory material beliefs of fear, anxiety, irritation, distress, impatience, greed, dishonesty, arrogance, stubbornness, jealousy, covetousness, envy, laziness, ignorance, and self-righteousness give place to the beautiful, real, divine qualities of gentleness, meekness, kindness, serenity, purity, peace, honesty, stability, magnanimity, benevolence, tenderness, and joy.

The poet Whitlatch, glimpsing the process of putting off a false sense of self, wrote,

"Search thine own heart. What
waltheth there

In others thyself may be;
All dust is frail, all flesh is weak;
Be thou the true man thou dost
seek!"

All storms of earth must ultimately subside before the spiritual acknowledgment of the perfection of God and man's real, spiritual selfhood.

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

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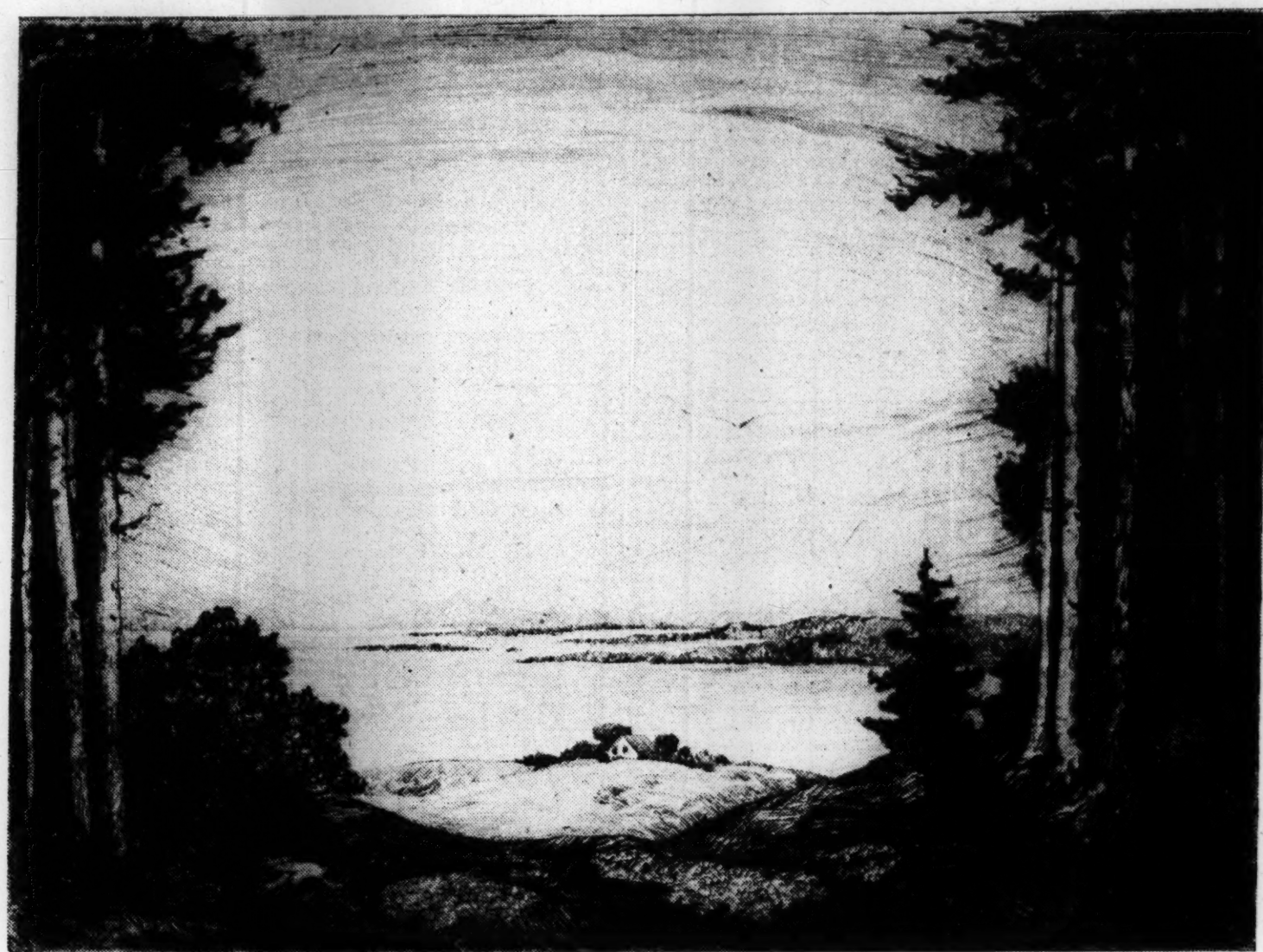
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The White Mountains. From a Drypoint by Miss Margaret Manuel.

Book Values

They had been discussing the
bindings of books; whether the value
of the edition played any part in
the success or otherwise of the vol-
ume; whether it made any apprecia-
ble difference to the reader; whether,
in fact, it should be considered at all.
One of the party held the strong
opinion that the wrappings counted
little so long as the goods were there,
whereupon the old man in the corner
produced a dilapidated book from
his pocket maintaining that the read-
ing matter would be so changed if it
were dressed up in fine raiment as
to lose all significance for him.

"I never could abide other peo-
ple's books either," he added. "I sup-
pose it is a failing of mine. When I
was a little lad I couldn't abide other
boys' marbles."

The thought immediately turned
from books to toys. It was suddenly
remembered that other children's
toys had not been so very lovable
in the nursery days. Why? One's own
green cupboards, toys, so much cher-
ished, were remarkably common-
place. "Dobbin," the wooden horse,
for instance, with his little wheels
back, and four straight legs that
moved on castors, was but a poor
thing after the first few months. His
mane disappeared; he had never had
a tail, and someone broke off half his
head; and yet, in his owner's eyes,
he was a prized possession. If you
sat on his back, and worked your feet
on the floor on either side, you could
move at a great speed, round the
nursery, which proved that
Dobbin was superior to "Pegasus,"
who could only rock. Pegasus was a
dear horse. He was not in the least
bit alarming like other children's
rocking-horses; his nostrils were
gentle; his eyes were quiet, and he
did not rock too high.

There was a certain nursery in the
town which possessed a truly dread-
ful horse. It seemed to snort at one,
and its eyes flashed, and it rocked
so high that it was all you could do
to keep on the little seats at the
front and back of the rocker, cling-
ing to the nose or tail, as the case
might be. There were two cupboards
in that nursery fixed into the walls—
dark cupboards, so very different
from the green one at home; and the
toys were strange things, very much
battered and worn, not toys to
love—and yet the children there
must have loved them.

One day those children came to tea
and asked to be shown the toys in
the green cupboard. They had tried
the rocking-horse and said it was
tomb. Their legs were too long for
Dobbin. The toy was broken, but
one by one the white feather duc-
kies; the elephant that had once had
sweats inside it; the little china doll
with genuine hair—the hair cer-
tainly came out of the hole in the
top of its head rather obviously, but
it was hair; soft and shiny. The chil-
dren turned it about and put it down.
"Why do you keep bald dolls?"
said, and asked to see the dolls' ho-
use. It was explained that dolls' ho-
uses were not necessary if one had
bricks, for then any kind of founda-
tion could be built on the nursery
table to suit the game you were
playing.

But you can't go upstairs without
a house," it was objected.
Upstairs? But of course you could!
You could go anywhere, so long as
the one playing with you thought so.
Too. What games with little dolls

were played on that nursery table;
games that went on for hours and
hours, so absorbing that time and
place were completely forgotten.
And then, in the middle of it all, the
door would suddenly open and a
busy maid would appear with a tray
full of crockery, and you would look
at each other in a dazed sort of way
and wonder if it were supper time!

The old man peered over the cover
of his dilapidated book and put it back
in his pocket.
"I used to sleep with it under
my pillow when I was a little lad,"
he said. "Nowadays children take
teddy bears to bed with them—it is
much the same thing, book or bear.
It doesn't matter so long as it has
become part of you."

Part of you. Is that the answer?
Is that why a man loves his book?
His little horse; why a child loves his
battered bear; why a puppy loves his
useless old bone bit by bit we weave
dreams around things, and clothe
them in fancies. We see beauty in
them, and make them beautiful.

There was a little girl once who
had an empty cotton reel with a
piece of pink flannel wrapped round
it. She said it had a happy face.
Who can tell?

THE above drypoint, "The White
Mountains," seems at first
glance to be most inap-
propriate. Surely this view carries with
it the tang of salt breezes, the glory
of wide sparkling seas. One feels it
is the sea. Indeed the sketch for this
drypoint was made at Bailey Island,
which lies in the outer harbor of
Portland, Maine. The dark fore-
ground with the pine trees is part of
the wooded shore of the island. Vis-
itors treasure their memories of
sunsets seen from this point in the
woods. A paling blue sky and sea,
with occasionally, dim against a
clear-cut horizon line, the distant
Presidential Range of the White
Mountains, standing out purple
against a background of rose and
orange.

The Bell-Ringer

Shadow and light both strove to be
The eight bell-ringers' company.
As with his gliding rope in hand,
Counting his changes, each did
stand;
While rings and trembled every
stone.
To music by the bell-mouths blown:
Till the bright clouds that towered
on high
Seemed to re-echo cry with cry.
—From "The Bells," by WALTER DE
LA MAR.

The Gardens of Marrakesh

Marrakesh lies in the centre of a
great oasis, a fertile land, and it is
natural that all round the walls
stretch vast gardens and palaces.
One may go out for miles in any di-
rection and drive under groves of
orange trees, avenues of palms and
olive trees with young green corn
growing at their feet. There are acres
of roses, great silent pools, vast
spaces enclosed in crumbling walls.
There are arched pavilions where by-
gone Sultans took their pleasure. . . .

The Aqueduct seemed to me the
most beautiful of them all. Its long
groves of trees are so arranged that
the enclosing walls are not seen until
one is actually beneath them. One
passes through a gateway and enters
a forest of orange trees, lit with
golden lanterns and heavy with the
scent of blossom. Wandering about
under the trees, apparently untended
except for a shapeless bundle of rags,
are tiny cattle, those miniature black
and brown velvet herds of the South.
They gaze at you with their placid
eyes as you pass. As the wheels of
the carriage crunch on the gravel
clouds of fluttering white wings arise,
not doves these, but something even
whiter, the Fausse Egrets, or the
small birds, than which I know no
more beautiful bird. It flies with its
head thrown back and showing a
grace of its own.

Driving along under the deep
arches of the trees the sun shines
through the leaves in a green haze,
giving an impression of translucent
water, from which one comes to the
surface only when one arrives at the
edge of the lake itself—a placid
stretch of water that reflects the
rosy summer palace of Moulay Has-
san, crumbling into decay and given
over to flowers and birds.

Few people come here now, and
we climbed the broken stairs in a
dream, ascending to the flat roof
where tiny fountains pushed up be-
tween the stones, making a carpet
of many colours, the design of which
was too intricate for even Arab
craftsmen to copy.
Although the roof of this summer
palace of the Aqueduct is not very
high, it is a bewildering vista that
rolls away before one's eyes! A great
sea of orange trees and olive groves
washes its very walls and stretches
away into the far distance till it is
lost in the purple mist that lies about
the feet of Atlas. . . . Above this mist
glittering peaks rise like spears into
the sky "striking the Sultan's turret
with a shaft of light," as the Eastern
poet says, and holding one's eyes in
an ecstasy of enchantment. . . .

Outside the northern walls of the
city lies the Palmerie, the remains
of that great natural oasis where
Marrakesh now stands. Here one can
drive up and down the natural palm
groves, watching the natives water-
ing their flocks and herds at the nu-
merous streams, transporting one-
self, if one will, into the very pages
of the Old Testament.

Yet one more celebrated garden
at Marrakesh is that of the Ma-
mounia, which was a garden long
before the palace was built there.
The Sultan, Mohammed-Ben-Abd-
allah, made it for his favourite son,
Mamoun, and laid it out with that
careful selection as to site and de-
sign which seems the gift of all East-
ern gardeners. It lies at the extreme
edge of the city. Its palace is now
indeed the last house of residence
within the walls, for the walls of the
city themselves divide it from the
plain beyond, and if one climbs these
crumbling old ramparts one has a
long vista across the plain towards
the north-west.—ELEANOR ELSNER, in
"The Magic of Morocco."

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Vilna, a Cradle of Polish Culture

Still Latin in Character, Despite 120 Years of Russian Influence, and Rich in Architectural Treasures

By MAJOR E. W. POLSON NEWMAN

As I approached Vilna in the Polish train from the direction of Dvinsk, I was just as ignorant as my fellow-countrymen and expected to find a dirty, rather tumble-down town of little interest, with few modern conveniences and a hotel providing little more than the bare necessities of life. It was in the evening that I drove from the station through the little narrow streets with Hebrew signboards and I began to wonder whether I had come to Jerusalem by mistake.

Presently the car passed through a great open square, turned into a sort of boulevard with trees on either side, and drew up at a hotel where there were bright lights, sounds of music, and Polish officers in uniform passing in and out. After much juggling with various languages I was escorted to a spacious bedchamber by a small boy not more than eight years old; and later, after struggling with a Polish menu, which was mainly composed of the letters c, z and w, I succeeded in obtaining one of the best dinners I have ever eaten. The restaurant was gayly decorated, the officers were resplendent in their uniforms and clanking swords, the orchestra played faultlessly, and the "tourists" melted in my mouth. Everyone looked good-natured and happy. And so this was Vilna, but not the Vilna I had anticipated.

A visit to the Governor next morning and a subsequent tour of inspection with an eminent professor of the university dispelled all my early ideas of Vilna. The city is built on a series of little hills, round which the River Vilia and its tributary, the Vilenka, wind their tortuous courses, and each prominence has its own architectural treasures, rich in historical associations.

Romantic Medievalism
In the modern and European sense of the word, Vilna cannot be classed as what the French call "une belle ville." The streets are irregular, winding, and paved with rough cobblestones; there are few up-to-date buildings, and the city drainage arrangements are distinctly primitive. But there is ever present a certain romantic medievalism which differs from that found on the beaten track of Western Europe. Vilna is essentially a product of the south, situated in the north, which has kept its Latin character in spite of the Russian effort, during 120 years, to make it resemble a Russian provincial town. Now characteristically Polish, although with a strong Jew-

ish element in the population, Vilna is regarded by the Poles as one of the "cradles" of Polish culture. Yet it was at one time the capital of Lithuania.

Besides being an arch-episcopal see of the Greek Orthodox Church and an episcopal see of the Church of Rome, the city possesses an ancient university and many medieval churches of great beauty. About 1570 A. D. the Jesuits worked as architects as well as preachers and professors, and it was due to them that the baroque style of architecture was introduced into Poland from Italy. They reconstructed in the new style the Gothic church of St. Jean and added to it a college, which was soon granted the status of a university equal in rank with that of Cracow. These university buildings greatly suffered from crude reconstruction work carried out later by the Russians, but even today they show striking examples of that majesty and solemnity which are the main features of the baroque style. There is an impressive dignity about these vaulted passages and cloisters.

From the Top of the Campanile.
Fortunate is the visitor who happens to pass by the cathedral at noon and witnesses a time-honored custom, which is as beautiful as it is inspiring. He is admiring the classic lines of the ancient edifice he will suddenly hear the strange music of trumpets playing as if from nowhere. At first this phantom music is very puzzling, but a glance at the top of the round Italian campanile will reveal two military trumpeters standing at attention and sounding the call to prayer. One would imagine that such music played on trumpets would produce a somewhat crude effect, but this is not so, for the sweet notes which ring through the square are as solemn and mellow as the music of any organ. As far as external beauty is concerned, nothing in Vilna can surpass the church of St. Anne, a Gothic building of brick which appealed so strongly to Napoleon that he arranged to have it transported to Paris, and was only prevented from doing so by the circumstances of his retreat from Moscow.

The city bristles with churches and religious buildings of every form and shape, from the graceful Gothic spires, the rounded domes of the Renaissance, to the decorated Italian towers to the architecture of the Jewish synagogue and the little wooden mosque of the small Moslem community.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Northwest is seeking faster trains in order to put it on a parity with California, the fastest trains now in service between Chicago and Seattle or Portland being on a 68-hour basis, while to California, the west-bound schedules include 63-hour trains west and 61 1/2-hour eastbound. These latter trains charge \$10 extra fare and, according to a railroad president, are just paying their way.

To the Northwest the volume of business is not sufficient to warrant faster service, the railroads maintain. The winter business is insufficient to fill the trains and faster running time would merely add to the costs of operation with no compensating increase in revenue unless an extra fare were established. Another objection, railroad men point out, is the matter of intervening points. Towns which appear rather insignificant on the map all contribute their volume of traffic and unless the fast trains stop at these points at convenient times protests would be received which would necessitate additional service, and thus more trains, to serve the local communities.

Another railroad president estimated the cost of cutting the schedule from 68 to 63 hours at \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 a year for his road. The lines in question include the Milwaukee, which operates the Olympian to Seattle; the Northern Pacific, operating the North Coast Limited both to Seattle and Portland; the Great Northern, with its Oriental Limited to both points (all of these going by way of the Twin Cities); and the Union Pacific, with its Portland Limited, which operates by way of Omaha. It has a connection from Portland north to Seattle. The mileage between Chicago and Seattle are as follows: C. M. St. P. & P., 2190; N. P., 2235; G. N., 2225; U. P. (to Portland) 2272 miles. The Milwaukee (C. M. St. P. & P.) has its own rails all the way between Chicago and Seattle; the two Northern roads use the Burlington to St. Paul, and the Union Pacific operates over the Chicago & Northwestern to Omaha.

Faster Trains
Objections to the northwestern roads to the petitions for faster service are based upon the revenue, or traffic aspect, rather than the operating considerations. It would not be at all difficult to make the faster schedule, railroad men agree. It is merely a matter of earnings and the officers of the road to the northwest aver that they could spend money to better advantage both of the territory in question and the railroad in other ways than in operating faster trains. One official said that the entire winter traffic on four competing trains to Seattle could be handled in one train.

Northern Pacific Program
An appropriation of \$45,000,000 for improvements and maintenance of roadway, equipment and buildings during 1929 has been made by the Northern Pacific Railway and of first importance to travelers is the plan to place 125 miles more of washed ballast under the track in the main line. With this addition, 1020 miles of this ballast will be in service, thus improving the riding qualities of the track and making it virtually dustless.

Heavier rails of 100-pounds and 130-pounds will be laid during the year and the completion of the work will result in nearly 1000 miles of heavy rail between St. Paul and the coast. Welding of joints to make the track smoother and trains ride more quietly is another interesting feature of the improvement program for the year.

Oil-Electric Engine
The first oil-electric engine designed for strictly passenger service in the United States has been put in service on the New York Central Railroad, hauling passenger trains between High Bridge and Brewster on the Putnam division. A similar locomotive was placed in freight service a year ago, this railroad having been one of the first pioneers in developing this type of locomotive, which is a self-contained unit capable of making and generating its own power. The new passenger engine is 59 feet long and weighs 175 tons.

Rail Earnings Increase
Significant in the annual earnings statements of the railroads is that of the Canadian National Railways, which showed a net of \$58,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 over last year. Gross amounted to \$277,000,000, and the operating ratio for the year was 78.9 per cent, compared with 81.8 per cent for 1927. The trend of earnings of the National lines has been steadily upward since its formation in 1922.

The fact that a huge debt exists, upon which interest is theoretically accruing, although the Government, which owns the roads also holds most of the bonds, makes the report somewhat ambiguous in that this factor is not taken into account. A movement is on foot to reorganize the capital structure of the lines, write off almost \$1,000,000,000 in securities taken over by the Dominion Government or originally advanced by it for the building of the private railways, and place the system on a parity with other roads as far as its capital structure is concerned. When this desirable step is taken, the reports of the C. N. R. will be more properly comparable with those of other lines.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Conspicuous also among the annual reports was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad which, for the second year, achieved a greater net out of a lower gross than in the previous year. Pennsylvania has taken a firm grip upon its expenses and has proved itself capable of reducing costs of operation to more than offset decreased earnings.

For the year 1928 its gross income was \$650,000,000, a decrease of \$14,000,000 from the former year, while its operating expenses were \$480,000,000, a decrease of \$30,000,000 from the previous year.

Its final net, after fixed charges, was \$32,500,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 over the previous year, a record which reflects creditably upon the efficiency of management.

Of Interest to Travelers
The Dixie Limited of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway now carries through Chicago-Pensacola sleepers, leaving Chicago at 2 p. m. and arriving at destination at 3:45 p. m. next day. The Christian Science Monitor is carried in the observation car of this train.



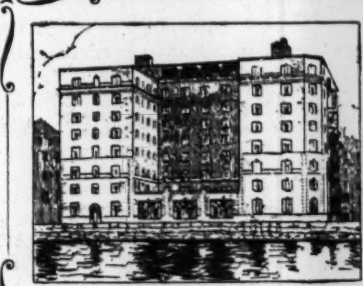
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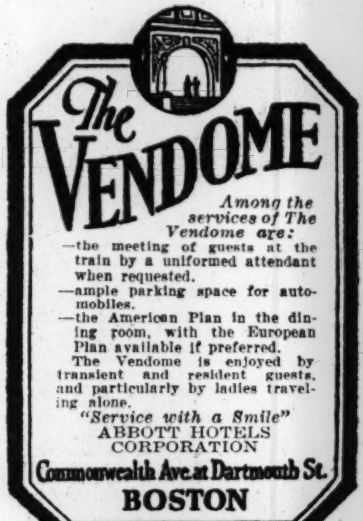
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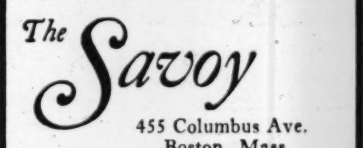
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BOSTON

Africans Become Kinder to Animals

Chance Visit Brings About Formation of a Society for Their Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Shocked at the callous way in which the natives treated their animals in North Africa, and disregarded their sufferings, Mrs. Francis Kate Hosall and her daughter, who were on a pleasure tour there in 1920-21, set to work to improve matters, and in 1923 the Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa was started by the former. It now has auxiliary committees in Worthing, England, and in Philadelphia, U. S., while branches have been established in Algiers, Tunis, Biskra, Sousse, Gabes, Orleansville and Oran.

A start was made with the large market held outside Algiers. The railway company was urged to accelerate its delivery of livestock, cruel treatment of animals in the market was stopped and free attention was given to injured horses, donkeys, etc.

During 1927 a dinner was given to 44 drivers and carters who were known to be kind to their animals. An Italian-Swiss lady, Mile. Marie Ruperto, succeeded in securing control of the dogs' fourrière or pound and made the wretched conditions of these animals much better.

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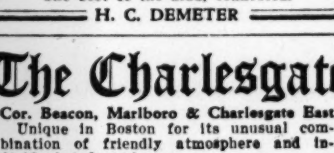
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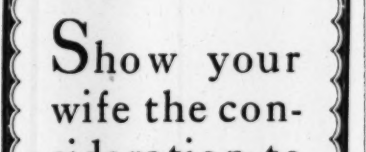
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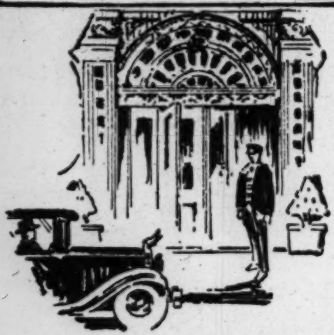
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Washington, D.C.

GRACE DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Situating near the Capitol and the Union Station

Beautiful appointments. Excellent food and service. Open to men and women. No Tipping

Write for Booklet

Burlington Hotel

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appealing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, \$3.

Hotel Continental

Opposite Union Station
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Headquarters for New England Tourists

250 Rooms, Bath Connecting Rates. Single \$2 to \$4; Double \$3 to \$7 European Plan

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia

As the Day Ends

Friends gather in the terrace after their activities on the courts, the links, and the trails, to watch the twilight transform the mountains into a changing world of color.

What a beautiful world it is — so different from the noisy cities that lie far away behind the mountains. Here in this secluded mountain valley The Homestead provides you with all the comfort and luxury of one of the world's finest hotels.

It invites your presence not because the renowned Hot Springs are here but because it offers you a unique opportunity to retreat from your city activities.

For descriptive booklet address

The HOMESTEAD
Christian S. Andersen, Resident Mgr.
Hot Springs Virginia

Florida

The BOULEVARD
A Carl G. Fisher Hotel
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Located directly between two golf courses; only a short walk to the bathing beach.

A hotel with a homelike atmosphere that you will enjoy.

High class catering, under same management, where those who enjoy the best of home-cooked foods meet their friends.

J. H. NOBLE, Mgr.

GRALYNN
MIAMI HOTEL, FLORIDA
EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN PLAN

A restful winter home, conveniently located to all recreational facilities.

Dining room under the management of MRS. D. E. AVERY

THIRTYFOUR CENTRAL Electric service (Hyde Park Station) to business district, 9 minutes—bus at door. Christian Science Reading Room in hotel. Two blocks to church. "Choose your hotel as you would your friends."

Paul A. C. Anderson, Manager

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CHICAGO

Moderately priced, conveniently located, modern hotel. Ten minutes walk to Loop Center.

Rooms \$2.00 to \$3.50 with bath.

SPECIAL LOW RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS

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"A HOTEL TRULY A HOME"

Appealing to those desiring Quiet and Refinement. Residential-transient; single and double rooms; dining room; moderate rate; excellent transportation; near Christian Science church.

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Louisiana

The St. Charles

Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS

The Roosevelt and Bienville

NEW ORLEANS' FRIENDLY HOTELS

Kentucky

Brown Hotel

LOUISVILLE, KY.
700 Rooms 700 Baths
NEW — MODERN — COMPLETE

Rates \$3.00 up.

Cuba



Hotel Vedado
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HAVANA
A dignified, quiet hotel, in the best residential section of the city, away from the noise and traffic congestion.
Cable: Pezorelic
Tel. 2-4808
R. A. FORERO, Prop.

Oregon

Mallory Hotel

171 Lowndale St., Portland, Ore.
AMERICAN PLAN

Close to business district, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet. Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates.

This hotel is under the management of Mr. G. W. MOYER JR.

Nortonia Hotel

PORTLAND, OREGON

High-class, moderately priced, quiet, close-in district. Beautiful Dining Room, Home Cooking, Catering to Tourists. Special attention given ladies traveling alone.

Chesterbury Hotel

Cor. N. 20th and Kearney
PORTLAND, OREGON

American and European In quiet, residential district, one block from car. Strictly home cooking.

When in PORTLAND, OREGON, make the Multnomah Hotel

"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

Minnesota

THE LOWRY
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Central Location

Every room with private bath and circulating ice water

\$2 to \$3 Per Day

St. Paul's New Hotel

FOURTH AND WABASH STS. ST. PAUL, MINN. Centrally Located

ROYALTON HOTEL

131 S. E. First Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Owner and Manager, JOHN A. GARDNER

Hotel ALBERT JACKSON

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Newly Furnished Throughout. "In the HEART OF THE CITY"

Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00

FREE GARAGE

Comfort and Refinement Without Extravagance.

"A HOME AWAY FROM HOME"

W. HARRIS CHAPLIN, Manager

Spring Lake Terrace Hotel

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

City of 100 Lakes

Amid orange groves and tropical vegetation. Golf, Boating. Own vegetable garden and Jersey cows. Every room with bath. Ownership Management. Rates \$8 to \$12 per day, American Plan. Season Rates. Open November to May.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE

THE WINDLE HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

MODERN, quiet, family-tourist hotel. Center of city. 150 Rooms. Clean, comfortable, reasonable. European Plan. Fine Cafeteria. Garage. Golf privileges. Write for booklet and reservations.

WINDLE W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Chestnut Street at Ninth
PHILADELPHIA

Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's noble traditions. 1200 Rooms. Each with bath. Garage facilities.

Herzog Island Virginia. Men, Dir. Rates commence at \$4

THE "Not-Morris" Hotel

Philadelphia's New Hotel
17th and Arch Sts. and the Parkway

All rooms outside and with private bath. The last word in sleeping comfort. Radio reception in every room. Centrally located. Moderate prices. Garage accommodations.

Texas

HOUSTON HOSPITALITY

In HOUSTON
The BEN MILAN
250 baths

In HOUSTON
The SAM HOUSTON
200 rooms
200 baths

In BEAUMONT
The LA SALLE
250 rooms
250 baths

Operation of O'LEARY, MICKELSON & HALL

The WARWICK

Houston, Texas

"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"

Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$3.00 per day and up.

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Hotel Metropole

CINCINNATI, OHIO
GEO. W. MARTIN, Operated

Modern Equipment, but Old Fashioned Hospitality—that's the Metropole

Single rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day. Double rooms with bath, \$4.00 to \$7.00 a day

New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

50 rooms... \$1.50 Double
150 rooms... \$2.00 Double
200 rooms with private bath... \$2.50 Double
300 rooms with private bath... \$3.00 Double
400 rooms with private bath... \$3.50 Double

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

Hotel CECIL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

700 Rooms

200 rooms without bath... \$1.50
200 rooms with private bath... \$2.00
200 rooms with private bath... \$2.50
\$1 for each extra person

Main Street, between 6th and 7th

The Langham

Apartment Hotel
7th and Normandie, Los Angeles, Calif.

415 rooms, luxuriously furnished. Suites \$150 upwards. In Wilshire District, yet close to business.

"Years of experience in making people comfortable."

CHAS. F. BLOOMINGDALE, Mgr.

The ARCADE

Los Angeles' newest and most exclusive family Apartment Hotel. 1 to 7 rooms.

Dining room open to the public. Excellent room service.

2619 Wilshire Blvd. — the 5th Ave. of the West.

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9th & Grand... Los Angeles

In the heart of Los Angeles, but just outside congested district. Accessible to every point of interest. Every comfort, famous hospitality. Rates \$1.50 to \$3 day.

Owned and operated by Los Angeles Investment Co.

Convenient to Los Angeles Shopping and Theatre Districts

1000 Rooms, 1000 Baths, 1000 Kitchens

Private Bath

Outside rooms, private baths, twin beds. Beautiful surroundings, quiet. Excellent service. Club rooms, real home for particular people. Dining Room, Wonderful Chicken Dinner Daily, \$3.00. Shopping districts. Luxuriously furnished kitchen apartments. Refrigerators. Daily maid and hotel very reasonable rates.

5 minutes to everything of interest.

Near Westlake Park

JAMES WEITZMAN, Mgr.

Gates Hotel

6th and Figueroa, LOS ANGELES

RATES
100, Detached Bath, \$3.50
100, Private Bath, \$2.50
100, Private Bath, \$3.00
Extra Person... \$1.00

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Free Garage Free Taxi

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836 So. GRAND AVE.

GARAGE IN CONNECTION

Everything New - 100 Fireproof Rooms Each With Private Bath

\$2 Per Day - Weekly Rates

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Hotel and Apartments
802 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE

V Car or Sunset Bus Opp. University, L. A. Br.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

C. F. LAUMAN, Managing Owner Electric Refrigeration, Steam Heat Garages

"Regina" Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

\$10 per week, bath; \$7 weekly without bath; \$25 per week, suites for families. Wonderful 600 dinner in Cafe. Quiet; steam heat; near Westlake Park. Golf Club privileges all year.

REGINA HOTEL
420 S. WESTLAKE AVE. DU. 1225

200 ROOMS 200 BATHS

Hotel Park Vista

626 S. Alvarado Street, LOS ANGELES

Facing Beautiful Westlake Park

Room and bath for two, \$2.50 to \$3.50

Owned and operated by Fred Horowitz and Mabel Walker Wilsham

(Wire reservation at our expense)

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SAN FRANCISCO AT ITS BEST

best hotel in this section. A Christian church in same block. Rates \$3 to \$8. Single Room, Suite, Queen Room, Suite, King Room, Suite. ROY G. MITCHELL, Manager

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HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

for Convenience

Comfort Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in

SAN FRANCISCO

STEWART HOTEL

for Convenience

Comfort Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in

SAN FRANCISCO

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New Modern Fireproof Building

Dining Room in Connection

Reasonable Rates

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Right in the center of the Theatre and Business District

MAE BLUMIE, Mgr. GRanite 2155

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BEAUTIFUL HOTEL GLENDALE

Rooms \$1.50 Up—Weekly and Monthly Rates

Apartments from \$10 month—Single and Double

Highlands Inn

Four Miles South of Carmel-by-the-Sea

California

Write for descriptive booklet and rates.

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Hotel Cecil

Fireproof. Every Room with Bath

Central Location

Single \$1.50, \$2.50; Double, \$2.50, \$3.50

WHITTEN & DIX, Proprietors

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FACING THE OCEAN

117-WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Arizona

Arizona Biltmore and Cottages

In its own 600 acres desert park near PHOENIX

Standard 18-hole Golf Links directly in front of hotel. For information and booklet address

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You Will Enjoy

The Shirley Savoy

Denver's Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Seasonable Rates.

COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS			
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1-00
60 Acoustic Prod.....	8%	7%	8%
1 Agfa Anasco.....	37%	37%	37%
1 Allied Pks ppf.....	9	9	9
5 Aluminum Co Am l70%	169	169	
1 Alum Co Am pf..106%	106%	106%	
2 Am Arch.....	43%	43%	43%
1 American Bri Cnt 21%	21%	21%	21%
7 Am Br Bldg.....	13%	13%	13%
3 Am Com Pow A.....	26	25%	25%
3 Am Com Pow B.....	31	31	31
2 Am Com Pow war	8%	8%	8%
12 Am Cnt Oilfields.....	.57	.51	.51
16 Am Cyan B.....	60	58%	59%

3 Am Depts Stores.....	24	22	23
3 Am & Fgn Pow war 84	82	82	82
3 Am Gas & El.....	152	150	152
†150 Ah Light & Trac244	242	242	242
1 Am Nat Gas.....	15	15	15
5 Am Indus.....	20	20	20
4 Am Cities A.....	43	42	42
6 Am Cities B.....	26	26	26
1 Am Wpet 1pf.....	105	105	105
†40 Am Meter.....	118	118	118
2 Acme Steel.....	89	89	89

6 Am Rolling Mills ..	91%	91	91
7 Am Solv & Chem ..	38%	37½	37½
1 Am Solv & Ch pte pf	50%	50%	50%
1 Amer Stores	85½	85½	85½
24 Am Superpower A.	103%	102	102½
4 Am Superpower B.	105	104	105

1 Am Super cv pf ...	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
1 Am Thread pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
6 Anglo-Chil c Nitra	41	40	41
75 Arkansas Nat Gas.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
2 Ark Nat Gas pf ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
20 Arizona Globe	92	92	92

20 Arizona Globe	28	21	21
1 Armstrong Cork ..	62	62	62
2 Asso Dye & Print. 60	60	60	60
1 Asso Laundries A ..	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
10 Atl Fruit & Sug ..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 Atlantic Lobos	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

2 Atlas Plywood	55	55	55
2 Auburn Auto	170%	169%	169%
1 Autom Reg Mach... 12%	12%	12%	12%
8 Autom R M cvt ...	26%	25%	25%
16 Aviation Corp Am.	69%	64%	66%
11 Arcturus Tube ...	25	24 1/2	24 1/2

14 Aretas G E rts	20	20	20
13 Assoc G E rts	10%	107	107
2 Avia Credit	23	23	23
60 Avia Corp wi	22%	22%	22%
350 Ana rts wi	31%	30%	31
1 Bahia Corp pf	14	14	14

1	Blauner's	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
4	Blaw Knox	43 1/4	49	49
1	Blumenthal	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
4	Bohn Alum & Br..	109 7/8	109 1/2	109 1/2
1	Borden Co new..	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
15	Bklyn City RR..	103	103	103

16 Buff Niag&EPow	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
3 Buff N&E PW A..	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Buff Niag&EPW pf	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Buillard Co.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 Burma Corp Ltd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4

3	Butler Bros.....	31%	31%	31%
2	Buz Clark.....	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8
22	Camco vte.....	11 3/4	11	11
8	Can Marc Wireless	8 3/8	8	8 1/4
1	Carib Syn new..	3	3	3
2	Carnegie Metals	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

†10 Caseln Co.....	205	205	205
3 Celanese Crp Am n 45	44%	44%	44%
25 Central At States 17	16	17	
5 Cent Pub Serv A. 43%	43%	43%	
2 Cen States El war 30%	30%	30%	

1	Cent Sta El pr ex-w	84	84	84
1	Centrifugal Pipe.	10%	10%	10%
2	Chain Stores	37%	37%	37%
17	Checker Cab new	88	85%	87%
60	Cities Serv new.	120	119%	120
1	Cities Serv pf....	97%	97%	97%

1 Cities Serv B pf.	9	9	9
3 City Mach & Tool	31½	31½	31½
4 Colgate Palmolive	75½	75	75
4 Colon Oil		8½	8½
†40 Commonwealth. Edisn.	250½	249½	249½
1 Commonwealth Pw of 101		101	101

1 Comstock Tunnel.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 Cons Cop Min....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
13 Cons Film Ind..	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
258 Continental Oil vtc	29	27 1/2	28
1 Copeland Prod A.	18	18	18
1 C. P. Prod.	23	23	23

1 Copper Range....	31	31	31
20 Courtaulds Ltd....	19½	19½	19½
20 Creole Syndic....	9	8½	8½
22 Cresson Gold95	.91	.95
4 Cons Air	39½	38¾	39½
1 Cons Instrum	28	28	28

High Low Last Mar. 2				By THE A. P.			
Mar. 1	100	70	90	NEW YORK			
Mar. 2	100	70	90	Stocks: Strong; Radio rises more			
Mar. 3	100	70	90	than 30 points.			
Mar. 4	100	70	90	Bonds: Easy; convertibles yield			
Mar. 5	100	70	90	selling pressure.			
Mar. 6	100	70	90	Curb: Irregular; aviation stocks ac-			
Mar. 7	100	70	90	tively sought.			
Mar. 8	100	70	90	Foreign exchanges: Easy; Canada			
Mar. 9	100	70	90	dollar again at 122.9 low.			
Mar. 10	100	70	90	Cotton: Higher; favorable trad-			
Mar. 11	100	70	90	ing.			
Mar. 12	100	70	90	Sugar: Easy; increased spot offer-			
Mar. 13	100	70	90	ings.			
Mar. 14	100	70	90	CHICAGO			
Mar. 15	100	70	90	Wheat: Easy; favorable weather			
Mar. 16	100	70	90	forecast.			
Mar. 17	100	70	90	Corn: Firm; small receipts.			
Mar. 18	100	70	90	Cattle: Strong.			
Mar. 19	100	70	90	Hogs: Weak.			
Mar. 20	100	70	90	BOSTON STOCKS			
Mar. 21	100	70	90	Closing Prices			
Mar. 22	100	70	90	Sales			
Mar. 23	100	70	90	15 Am C & C..... 44 44 44 44			
Mar. 24	100	70	90	50 Am & Gen S 73 73 73 73			
Mar. 25	100	70	90	100 Am & Gen S 73 73 73 73			
Mar. 26	100	70	90	250 Am Pneu pr 118 118 118 117			
Mar. 27	100	70	90	400 Am CFA 43 43 43 43			
Mar. 28	100	70	90	100 Bonded D 118 118 118 117			
Mar. 29	100	70	90	15 Am CFB 27 27 27 27			
Mar. 30	100	70	90	15 Amokewac 18 18 18 18			
Mar. 31	100	70	90	100 New York 118 118 118 117			
Mar. 32	100	70	90	200 Andes Pet 13 13 13 13			
Mar. 33	100	70	90	220 Air Inv 21 21 21 21			
Mar. 34	100	70	90	200 Air Com 42 42 42 42			
Mar. 35	100	70	90	10 Aviation 50 50 50 50			
Mar. 36	100	70	90	100 Crane H 100 100 100 100			
Mar. 37	100	70	90	30 Ros E 2 p 100 100 100 100			
Mar. 38	100	70	90	100 Crane H 100 100 100 100			
Mar. 39	100	70	90	200 H&M B sta 125 125 125 125			
Mar. 40	100	70	90	100 H&M B sta 108 108 108 108			
Mar. 41	100	70	90	30 Brown pr 55 55 55 55			
Mar. 42	100	70	90	30 Cal & Hec. 55 55 55 55			
Mar. 43	100	70	90	40 Con Gas 32 32 32 32			
Mar. 44	100	70	90	40 Con Sec 31 31 31 31			
Mar. 45	100	70	90				

INDUSTRIALS			High	Low	1-20
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1-20	High	Low
1 Agfa. Anapco.....	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
1 Allied Pkts.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 American Prod.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Alum Co Am pf.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Am Arch.....	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
1 American Brl.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Am Br Bro W.....	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%
1 Am Chem Prod.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2 Am Com Pow B.....	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
2 Am Com Pow war.....	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
16 Am Cyan B.....	60%	56%	59%	59%	59%
3 Am Engrg & P.....	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
3 Am Engrg Pow.....	152%	152%	152%	152%	152%
12 Am Engrg & P.....	243%	243%	243%	243%	243%
1 Am Nat Gas.....	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
12 Am Nat Gas.....	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
6 Am Cities A.....	43%	42%	42%	42%	42%
6 Am Cities B.....	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
140 Am Meter.....	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%
2 Acme Steel.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Art Rolling Mills.....	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
1 Am Solv & Chem.....	39%	37%	37%	37%	37%
1 Am Solv. Ch pte pf.....	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
1 Amer Stores.....	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
24 Amer Superwar.....	103%	102%	102%	102%	102%
1 Amer Superwar B.....	105%	104%	104%	104%	104%
1 Am Super ex pf.....	93%	92%	92%	92%	92%
1 Am Thread pf.....	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
1 Anglo-Chil C Nitr.....	41%	40%	40%	40%	40%
75 Arkansas Nat Gas.....	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
2 Ark Nat Gas pf.....	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
12 Armstrong & F.....	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
1 Armstrong Cork.....	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%
12 Artur & P.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Asso Laundries A.....	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%
1 Atlat Fruit & Sug.....	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
12 Atlanta Lohs.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2 Atlas Flywood.....	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
1 Auburn Auto.....	170%	169%	169%	169%	169%
12 Auto Eng Mfg.....	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
3 Autum R M cvt.....	26%	25%	25%	25%	25%
16 Aviation Corp Am.....	69%	64%	66%	66%	66%
12 Aviat & P.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13 Assoc G E rts.....	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
12 Aviat Corp.....	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
350 Avia rts w.....	31%	30%	31%	31%	31%
12 Aviat Corp.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Blumner's.....	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
4 Blaw Knox.....	43%	40%	40%	40%	40%
12 Blaw Knox.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
4 Bohm Alund Brl.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Borden Co new.....	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%
12 Borden Co.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
16 Buff Niag&EPow.....	71%	70%	71%	71%	71%
12 Buff Niag&EPow.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3 Bullard Bros.....	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
2 Buz Clark.....	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
12 Busch Bros.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3 Can Marc Wireless.....	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
1 Carib Syn new.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
12 Carib Syn.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10 Caselin Co.....	205%	205%	205%	205%	205%
1 Caselin Corp.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
25 Cent Pub St.....	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
3 Cent Pub Atv.....	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%
12 Cent Pub Atv.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Cen Sta El pf ex-w.....	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%
1 Centrifugal Pipe.....	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
10 Cities Serv new.....	121%	120%	120%	120%	120%
1 Cities Serv B.....	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
1 Cities Serv B pf.....	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
4 Colgate Palmolive.....	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
4 Colton Oil.....	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
12 Comstock Tunnel.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Comstock Tunnel.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3 Cons Film					

Fixed Trust Shares

Original Series and Series B

Basic Industry Shares

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Trustee

FIXED TRUST SHARES and **Basic Industry Shares** represent a participating interest in properties (deposited with the trustee), consisting of cash and a unit of common stocks of thirty nationally known basic American industries.



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For Western section of the United States

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YOUR money will earn 4½% interest, compounded quarterly, at the Home Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y. No matter where you live you can get the benefit of this liberal interest rate—plus absolute safety. Make your money earn more money by depositing it by mail in this bank.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Municipal University Idea

—Its Origin and Its Growth

By CARL HOLLIDAY

THE municipal university—the one thing needed to complete our American system of higher education. So declares Dr. Charles W. Dabney, former president of the University of Cincinnati, one of the leading municipal universities of the world.

His words are approved by many of the prominent educators of America. Dr. J. McKee Cattell, formerly of Columbia University, expresses the belief that this "will probably be the most important movement of higher education in the next generation," while the former United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, looking into the near future, prophesies: "Probably within a quarter of a century most cities of 200,000 or over, and some even smaller, will have such institutions at the head of their system of education, uniting all other agencies, directing their energies and inspiring the people to strive for higher and better things."

Perhaps the first intimation, even to many educators of rank, of the genuine importance of this new effort in American popular education, came with the announcement in November, 1914, that a meeting of presidents of urban colleges and universities had been held in Washington, and an Association of Urban Universities formed. Then for the first time many college professors began really to understand what it means to vitalize education. For the municipal university seems destined to become the social and economic dynamo of vast concentrated masses of the population.

It has been recognized for a long time that the city is in need of scientific construction and reconstruction, and that this requires intelligent, responsible, skillful leadership; but this open recognition of the university's duty to the general city public is a thing of the last three decades. It resolved itself into the theory that the people cannot come to the college; the college must come to the people. Today it is being realized that this ideal can be most thoroughly followed out in the relationship between the city and its municipally owned university.

City a Logical Site

The city is the logical site for a great school. The old-fashioned theory of keeping boys away from "the temptations of the great city" has proved fallacious. The city is in itself largely a university. It affords libraries, museums, art galleries, great industries, experts in every field, and such varied types of society that it is in itself a vast experimental social laboratory. Here opportunity to learn all things, save possibly agriculture, through actual observation and experience. It is but natural that the municipality should begin to see its unrivaled ability to educate its own citizens. Again, this is the age of cities. The back-to-the-soil movement has so far failed to take any appreciable percentage of Americans away from the city. In fact, during the last decade, the rural population of some states—Ohio, for instance—has decreased nearly 7 per cent. The rural population of America is now down to about 51 per cent, and surely this seems sufficient; for it is apparent that 51 people out of every 100 should be able to produce enough food for the other 49. In some eastern states, the rural percentage is only 38, and is still declining. Doubtless, the new tendency to country industries to open territory, will counteract to some extent this present decline; but few, if any, American cities will actually decrease in size because of this.

Practically all the great universities in history have been located in cities. The famous institutions at Padua, Rome, Leipzig, Berlin, Copenhagen, Edinburgh and Glasgow are examples. In medieval days the so-called University of Paris was so widely scattered over the city that the inhabitants complained of being run over by crowds of students scurrying from the lecture room of one professor to that of another. Sometimes the newly created municipal, and granted them funds; but for the most part these European universities have been supported through state aid and private donations. This has been, for example, the condition in Germany. But within the last decades the German cities have begun to realize the need of genuine municipal colleges, where less theory and more actual technical training might be presented. The great state school, and doubtless if the war had not occurred, we should today be hearing much about these radical departures in German higher education.

Typical in Development

Thus, in October, 1914, the Municipal University of Frankfurt-on-the-Main was inaugurated with ceremonies scarcely equalled in dignity by any similar occasion. The tone of the whole event indicated that there was something new under the sun; for, though the state of Prussia stubbornly retained the right to appoint all professors, this was a deliberate effort on the part of a city to free itself intellectually from state domination. A brief examination of the development of this institution may be enlightening as showing how easily and almost unconsciously a city university may gradually come into existence.

In 1688 the Frankfurt city library was established. Then came a city medical institution, and in 1763 these were combined into the Senckenberg Institute, so named from one of the noted medical investigators of the city. Early in the nineteenth century this institute was almost in a bankrupt condition, but note the method of its rescue. In 1816 the Polytechnic Society was founded, then in 1817 the Senckenberg National History Society, and in 1824 the Physical Club and the New City Library. Now began a concerted cry for

council authorized in March, 1912, the establishment of a municipal university. Thus the united efforts of at least nine societies, clubs and small institutions so wrought upon the civic mind that a great and rich university of infinite possibilities has resulted.

The same evolution had reached a fruitful stage in various other German cities just before the war began. In 1912 a similar plan of grouping many smaller educational efforts around the city Colonial Institute was proposed at Hamburg, and large sums were appropriated. The same year Dresden began to group the city technical high school, the veterinary college and other institutions into a university, and practically \$5,000,000 was devoted for the purpose. Cologne was at the same time following a similar plan, while in October, 1911, Düsseldorf built around its city commercial college a university for training in municipal administration.

[This is the first of a series of six articles. The second will appear next Friday.]



High School Girls in the Philippines Wearing One Type of Native Dress While Dancing the Cariñosa.

Operettas Played by Children of the Philippines

A SERIES of attractive operettas, based on the Philippine edition of "The Progressive Music Series," is being issued by Silver, Burdett & Co. for use in the public schools of the Philippine Islands. These operettas consist of a play, a song, a dance, and a musical number. They are so compactly built that the words of the songs in many instances assist in developing the plot. In this way a mass of incoherent material is welded into a composition, having the structure of a more pretentious dramatic work.

"Work and Play," based on Book One of "The Progressive Music Series," was very favorably received. A division superintendent, referring to the production of this little work, said: "I observed particularly the non-English speaking groups in attendance, and anyone could see that they thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment." The second of the series, "Cadenza de Amor" (Chain of Love), based on Books One and Two, has recently appeared and a third based on Books Two and Three is in the making.

As school entertainments are most frequently given where there is no curtain, these operettas are arranged to begin and end with an empty stage. The staging properties and costumes are within the producing possibilities of the most limited resources.

"Cadenza de Amor" utilizes 25 songs, games and dances, variety being gained by presenting these as solos, duets, groups and choruses. A minimum of 30 performers is required, though the number may preferably be increased. The characters are taken from the songs and include fireflies, birds, winds, Philippine flowers, national flowers, weeds and a gardener.

A walled Philippine garden is the scene of the two acts. At the back is a grass hut with a door opening on the stage and at the right an arched gateway. Shrubs and trees are to be seen, but no flowers. The action begins with a bevy of fireflies walking through the gateway singing "Twinkling Fireflies." Enter the Gardener from the hut singing "My Nipa Hut," the words revealing that here are stored his seeds.

At his invitation a number of girls dressed as Philippine flowers come dancing from the hut, carrying wreaths, leis and clusters of flowers which they place upon the proper trees and shrubs. Bougainvillea hangs purple clusters on the archway; Ylang-ylang suspends yellow petals from a tree; Camia adorns a bush with her white flowers; and so on, till come Cadenza de Amor, who wreathes the hut with garlands of pale green leaves and dainty shell-pink blossoms.

Meantime all sing "In a Garden," and later the Flowers are introduced to the Fireflies with appropriate

songs. The Gardener decides that this is enough work for one morning, so he retires to the hut for a siesta. While the Flowers sing lullabies, the Fireflies peek slyly into the hut and finally show by pantomime that he is asleep.

During his absence the Flowers and Fireflies amuse themselves with songs and musical games. Then they waken him to the tap of "The Tuba Gatherer." A song "Planting the Bulbs" with suitable action follows. Cadenza de Amor wishes to know if all the world is as happy and gay as they of the garden.

Gardener: By no means, by no means! I am sorry to say. There are saddest and harshest places where no flowers grow. In some places the weeds and briars drive out the flowers. It is anything but gay in such places!

Flowers (shaking their heads sadly): How dreadful! Fancy a place without flowers!

Gardener: Kind and loving thoughts are like flowers. When people have such thoughts in their hearts they are happy. Ugly, selfish thoughts are like weeds. They make people unhappy. People should keep their hearts like beautiful gardens.

Told that seeing beautiful things helps people to have beautiful thoughts, the Flowers wish to plant flowers everywhere "to bind the whole world with chains of love" and decide to invite the Flowers of the Nations to help them. The Four Winds offer to carry the invitation around the world and let off with the Fireflies, who are to light the visitors to the garden.

The second act opens with the arrival of the Birds, who with the Philippine Flowers, eagerly await the coming of the Flowers of the Nations. They are to be heralded by a Rowing Song off stage. The visitors promise to help carry out the plan to bind the whole world with chains

of love. All goes well till the Fireflies give an alarm that Weeds are entering. A commotion results, which brings the Gardener from his hut. At the sight of him, the Weeds double up and try to hide, but he chases them out.

Rose, in behalf of the Flowers of the Nations, greets the Gardener, saying: "We wish to help people have flowerlike thoughts. We wish to make them happy."

The Gardener replies: "Good! Wishing does much, but working does more! Remember, weeds need watching! So wishing and working you will succeed."

Then follows the song, "Wishing and Working."

The Birds and the Four Winds agree to carry the flower seeds around the world, setting out under the guidance of the Fireflies. They and the Flowers of the Nations leave by the gateway while the Gardener and the Philippine Flowers re-enter the hut, to the strains of "Happy Pilgrim."

At the beginning and again toward the close is sung "Cadenza de Amor" (Chain of Love), the first stanza of which is:

Little flower hiding there,
Cadenza de Amor,
We will make a garden fair
With chains of love everywhere
And therein will we dwell.

Sidney Lanier Chair for Study of American Life and Thought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

JUST 50 years ago, soon after the organization of the Johns Hopkins University, Daniel Coit Gilman, its first president, called to the faculty the southern poet-musician, Sidney Lanier, who passed his last two years at the university as lecturer in literature. Lanier had lectured also at the Peabody in Baltimore, and played flute in its symphony orchestra. He wrote music as well as poetry, and while at Johns Hopkins, a considerable contribution to American scholarship, "The Science of English Verse," Lanier, after eight years in Baltimore, when he was at the height of his accomplishment, left a cultural and intellectual impression that has endured.

Every year at this season Johns

Hopkins University commemorates his memory; some of his verses are read, and Frederick Gottlieb, who sat beside Lanier in the Peabody orchestra, plays some of Lanier's flute compositions.

One sees in Lanier a man beyond his times, a poet and musician, a scholar, too; a man who was as deeply devoted to the pursuit of a fuller culture as his contemporaries were to material advancement and political power. To most persons his poetry alone represents his contribution to posterity, while a smaller number know of his music. But now, one of the scholars of this age, a southerner also, and a Johns Hopkins professor—Dr. Edwin Greenlaw—says of Lanier: "His poetry is marked not only by its lyric power, but also its qualities as a criticism of life. In the midst of a material civilization, he stood for the culture that springs from devotion toward a genuine criticism of American life, free from the sectionalism of New England and the South."

Now, in memory of these qualities and in consideration of their value as the foundation of a university department, the Johns Hopkins proposes establishing a Sidney Lanier memorial professorship and fellowship.

A memorial for the study of Lanier's poetry alone? No. A memorial for the study of his scholarship

alone? No, but a memorial for the continuation of what Lanier only started—a study of American life and thought. This is the way Dr. Greenlaw characterizes it. It is time, he says, to see what Americans are doing in developing national qualities and contributions.

Most of what has been done in history and criticism of American literature, Dr. Greenlaw says, has caused prejudice against American literature as a field for graduate study; many of the works are sectionally prejudiced, some lack coordination, most are deficient in scholarship. But the conditions for such study are different now. Norman Foerster, Lewis Mumford, and Vernon Parrington are leading the way, and the materials too are ready. "Both the materials of romance, on which all great literature is founded, and the materials of criticism, by which maturity is marked, are ready to our use," Dr. Greenlaw says. "The study of American life and thought, if put on the proper basis, is of high significance."

Besides influencing the future of American intellectual development and discouraging much that is unnecessary and unworthy, such a study would work hand in hand with other departments of the university.

An endowment of \$200,000 is necessary for such a department, and the nucleus of a fund has been gathered by a committee of which Dr. John C. French, librarian of Johns Hopkins, is chairman. There is every reason to believe that the fund will be completed so that the Johns Hopkins can establish the memorial, for it is an ideal place for such a center of influence.

Gaining the Book Habit

LOSE affiliation of the public school with the public library can be the means to a higher and broader knowledge of topics in general than the school alone is equipped for. For this close affiliation along with the right management of pupils on the school end develops the reading habit where no tendencies for reading appeared before. Such affiliation is a curiosity possible for, yet this close affiliation along with the right management of pupils on the school end develops the reading habit where no tendencies for reading appeared before. Such affiliation is a curiosity possible for, yet this close affiliation along with the right management of pupils on the school end develops the reading habit where no tendencies for reading appeared before.

Nowhere, it is believed, are the truths of the foregoing statements more in evidence than they are in the South Central School of this city, a school made up mainly of children of the packing house and stockyards employees who live in South Omaha. Almost every European nationality is represented besides the Mexicans and Negroes also in attendance. A good many of these children come from homes with the fewest possible books, yet there has been developed in these children as a whole a habit for the library that is remarkable.

In each of the several rooms, in response to the question, "How many are reading books from the library?" dozens of hands shot upward, and in the eighth grade it was evident that the library habit had taken hold 100 per cent. In this grade as all times from 20 to 30 library volumes are lined up on a special desk. The subject that is uppermost in study. When the topic changes, the reference library changes also, and the outside material adds abundantly to the textbook information, at the same time revealing new interests to the children.

Further investigation of these pupils discloses that they read as great a variety of literature at home for the sheer enjoyment of it as do the supposedly more enlightened adult class. Fiction predominates, but travel, natural science, history and other subjects are included in their selections. The only problem seems to be that of their overzeal that causes some of them to sit up too late at night.

ing new interests to the children, who become all the more hungry for wisdom. The task of hunting the books that are to assist in teaching has this year been assigned to one boy, Louis Diamantis, a 15-year-old Greek lad who came to this country just five years ago. At that time he could neither read nor speak English, but soon after entering South Central School he had joined the ranks in making frequent trips to the library. Now his English is excellent, and he has acquired a variety of education that could not have been possible without the outside reading. He discloses a good many books every month, but there is not a "Western" among them because "Westerns," he says, seem to lack the element of truth.

Further investigation of these pupils discloses that they read as great a variety of literature at home for the sheer enjoyment of it as do the supposedly more enlightened adult class. Fiction predominates, but travel, natural science, history and other subjects are included in their selections. The only problem seems to be that of their overzeal that causes some of them to sit up too late at night.

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Each southern state chooses a master agricultural teacher, then a grand master is chosen from this selected group. Typical of the high class of men picked for this honor is this year's grand master, Fred A. Smith of Dardanelle, Ark., who won his title last year.

Mr. Smith was chosen from a group of 11 state "masters." Many interesting situations were found in the data submitted by these men to the national committee during the contest. These 11 teachers (Louisiana did not submit a candidate this year) reached 1438 students in organized instruction, of which 881 were adults. The fact that these young men can draw into their classes adults who have been farming for a period of years is in itself strong evidence of their ability. In fact, the adults numbered nearly twice those of school age.

The 1438 students earned as a direct result of their instruction over \$300,000 or a little over 10 times the salary paid the master teachers, while the amount earned as an indirect result of the instruction was many thousands of dollars more.

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DAVIS SQUARE ALFRED A. VEASIE Pork Loin 25c Undercut Fancy Steer 35c 10 lb. Sugar 45c 266 BROADWAY Som. 2610 242 BOSTON AVE., Medford Mys. 0735 Quarstrom Bros. Plumbers Steamfitters, Welders Industrial Piping Highland Ave. at Hancock St. Tel. Som. 8521 TUNE IN <i>and hear the Mallory Hatters on the radio every Thursday evening over WBZ starting Feb. 28—10 to 10:30 P. M.</i> MALLORY HATS—For Sale by BELDEN & SNOW Union Square—Davis Square 638 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington EATMORE MARKET P. E. I. Potatoes 39c peck Steer Undercut Roast 35c lb Eastern Pork 25c lb 233 ELM ST., Davis Sq. Som. 3370 WM. J. BELL <i>Armand's Cold Cream</i> <i>Face Powder 1.00</i> BROADWAY AT TEMPLE ST. J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319 The Snuggery Morning, Mid-day and Evening Meals 34 College Ave. near Davis Sq. SPRINGFIELD The Stannard Cafeteria 286 BRIDGE STREET Hours 11 A. M. to 2:15 P. M. and 5 to 7:30 P. M. <i>A Homelike Place Where the Food is Good</i> MAUDE A. 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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

LET us be of good cheer, however, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—HOLMES

Odds and Ends

"Carboly"

The hardest machine tool material so far developed was recently demonstrated by engineers of the General Electric Company, in Philadelphia. Known commercially as "carboly," the new metal is composed of tungsten carbide and cobalt, and is said to rank next to the diamond in hardness.

Welded

The British ship Fullagar, 150 feet long, is said to be the first ship to be constructed in one piece.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: A Texas man says it's his ambition to have a suit of clothes for each day. Most of us have that now, but it's the same one.

Virginia-Pilot: A boost is good for everything but taxes.

United States Food Bill

The daily food bill of the United States is estimated to be \$49,000,000.

The Children's Corner

Daddy's Surprise

"I DO wish," said Seelye, "that we could have a play yard like that." He showed the magazine to his brother, Ernest. Daddy was reading the paper, but he looked up. "What kind of things would you want in a play yard? You know we may only be in this place a few weeks. Boys. We can't spend a lot of money right now on playground equipment."

which stuck up out of the ground about a foot, he laid a long 2x4, and nailed it down so that it wouldn't fall off. That was the "rail" thing to walk on. Instead of a fence, even babies could fall off that on the grass and laugh about it. And they did! And across the "rail" was a nice smooth piece of board about 10 feet long and about 2 inches thick and 8 inches wide. It wasn't a new board, but it made a nice seesaw or "teeter-totter."

Sometimes the boys ran up one side and down the other. Sometimes they played "spring board" (your big brother will explain that to you). Sometimes they took it off the "rail" altogether, and invented all kinds of games with it. Sometimes they put one end on the back steps, and ran up and down and sometimes they ran their toes down it.

Next Daddy took an old ladder and after he had made sure that it was strong enough and safe enough for small boys to do tricks on he fastened the end of the ladder to the top of the clothesline post.

My! the tricks Ernest and Seelye and their little friends did! They hung on whichever rung was best for the trick. They climbed up almost to the end where Daddy put a pretty windmill to remind them not to go quite to the end. They never do because the windmill is nailed and they wouldn't want to break its pretty blue and white celluloid wings. Well, as many as three children would be playing "acrobats" on that ladder at once!

And then Daddy put up some thick pieces of wood with a crosspiece across the top to make a frame, very strong and firm with braces, to hold the tire swing. That wood wasn't new either. Nor was the big old tire new! He bored a hole in the bottom of the tire so that rain would run right out of the bottom—when it did rain! And he bored a hole in the cross piece of the wood through which he put an old piece of chain to hang the tire on. Rope wears out so quickly, and old pieces of chain are very easy to get. It was surprising to see all the tricks children can do on a tire swing. And Daddy's trick was the best of all, for he played in the yard, too, and remembered lots and lots of things. And though he was twice as long, almost, as his small sons he could play every bit as well.

So one day Daddy drove two pieces of "two-by-four" about a foot into the ground. The ends were pointed so he just pounded them in with an ax. And on top of these "posts,"

Even Babies Could Fall Off on the Grass and Laugh About It.

One's first reaction to this word may be the recollection of a gift to some needy person. But charity does not primarily have to do with money, but with love.

The Latin *caritas*, meaning "dearness or love," from *carus*, "dear." The Greek *charis* (charis) meaning "favor" is wholly unrelated. However, "charity," translating the Greek word *agape* (agape), means "Christian love." Man's love for God and God's love for man are shown in a practical way by man's love for man, in kind deeds done for those who need love.

Since love and friendship are frequently evidenced by benevolence, the word charity has often been wrongly taken as synonymous with that. We are naturally inclined to be lenient in our judgment of those we care for, hence charity may signify a disposition to avoid harsh criticism. Good will toward the poor and liberality toward those in need are natural consequences of a dear regard and a loving disposition; thus charity becomes the actual realization of thoughtfulness in terms of commodities which can be valued.

Accent the first syllable of charity. Sound as in am, as in till, y as in fairy.

"Charity is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands."

What They Say

Lady Astor: "International discord would be considerably reduced if men were judged more by the quality of their thoughts than by their nationality."

Sheila Kaye-Smith: "I have been impressed by the fact that every attack on Christianity that I have been able to examine has been based on a misconception."

Bishop Lawrence: "The final master of the world is not the material but the spiritual."

But a lot of good it did! — The Boss found us in no time and gave both of us a scrubbing!



Record only the Sunny Hours

Love Lightens Labor

Boise, Ida.

TWO young women went on a short trip to one of the large cities of the Northwest, where a sister of one of them was living. Upon arrival they learned for the first time that the husband had been unemployed for some months and that the wife had been forced to look for work.

The work she had found was cleaning in one of the office buildings.

In order that she might enjoy some recreation with her sisters, the visitors decided to go with her to her work. Each did a share of the cleaning and the tasks were made light and the work was accomplished early. This arrangement gave the young woman not only the pleasure of her visitors' company but encouragement and cheer when sorely needed.

Protection

MRS. F. S. L., Washington, D. C.

reports an incident in which a police dog displayed much intelligence. The dog is devoted to a small child and spends much time in the yard with him. The ground, of course, is kept continuously clear of things not intended for an investigating boy of two years. Recently the mother saw the dog pick up something which a boy had thrown into the yard. Noticing that the dog did not attempt to eat it, but rather held it cautiously in his mouth, the mother, moved by curiosity, stepped out to see what it was. It proved to be a large piece of broken glass.

An Usher on the Job

MISS E. B., East Lansing, Mich.

shares with the Sunday the experience of some women who drove to Jackson to attend a lecture. Just as they started to park their car, the steering wheel refused to function. They appealed to an usher, who invited them to go inside, assuring them that he would park their car. After the lecture was over, the usher had towed the disabled car to a garage where the steering rod had been repaired. He returned the car in time to save the visitors the least inconvenience.

In Lighter Vein

"Uffo, Gargel! Wot be you doin' with the ladder?"

"O'm goin' to mend this 'ere clothes prop, William."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929

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EDITORIALS

Giving Justice a 1929 Model

FIFTY years ago or more England began the difficult task of remodeling its machinery of justice. The movement was, from the first, largely in the hands of Parliament and the layman, for it was found that the bench and bar were suspicious of change. Through several decades the improvement of judicial machinery went on, frequently supported by parliamentary commission and culminating in the Criminal Appeals Act which put English justice on a superbly efficient footing.

No parallel reform took place in the United States while this development was unfolding in England. The two great English-speaking countries retained the same common law basis for their jurisprudence, but the method of conducting civil, and especially criminal, trials drifted widely apart. In the English court the judge dominates the trial; in the American court the judge plays a subordinate rôle to another guiding authority: a vast body of regulations and statutes passed by various legislatures at various times, which circumscribe the judge's activity and limit his discretionary power. Through most of these statutes runs the distrust of the bench which was inherited from earliest colonial days. Under these rigid enactments technically necessary flourishes, till it is said that an American judge must pay more attention to preserving the rules of the game than in seeing justice done. Mr. Taft has called the condition "disgraceful," while Mr. Hughes recently denounced archaic court survivals as "fetters of justice." These distinguished men, and others, agreed that one of the major factors in the growing rate of crime in the Nation is the slow and cumbersome procedure of the courts.

Upon this scene, on March 4, entered Herbert Hoover. In his first address to the American people as President he went to the very heart of the matter. To find the remedy for the "delays and entanglements of the law," he said, "is the most serious necessity of our times." Mr. Hoover issued a solemn appeal for enforcement of the dry law, but he went further, and announced his purpose of appointing a "national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of the federal system of jurisprudence," as well as for an examination of the Eighteenth Amendment. His plan, in fact, is broad enough to be the basis for a campaign of reform similar to that completed in England.

Mr. Hoover's bold move came at a time when hope of securing federal action had almost been abandoned. Senators and representatives had been importuned on the subject, but hesitated to advocate a commission because, first, they anticipated difficulty in Congress; and, secondly, they disagreed on the method of naming its personnel. Mr. Hoover, of course, faces the second problem, although he has overcome the first. But at least his hands are free as to the appointments. He is expected to make them shortly. He deserves full credit both for making the commission possible and for broadening its scope to include the whole field of justice.

Many people noticed that as Mr. Chief Justice Taft administered the oath of office to Mr. Hoover, and reached the phrase, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," he strongly accented the word "defend." Untold millions in the listening radio audience heard the answering "I do!" Perhaps the steady glances passing between the two men at the dramatic moment indicated a more personal meaning than the words conveyed. In recent weeks in Washington a close association has existed between Mr. Hoover and leaders of the bench. His move for legal reform has the complete sympathy of the Chief Justice. Similarly, the choice of William D. Mitchell as Attorney-General, the Government's chief law officer, is known to have the warm endorsement of the Supreme Court. Perhaps the two men on the platform agreed, as the momentous question was asked and answered, that the readiest way of "defending" the Constitution at present is to bring law into respect by improving the administration of justice. One thing is certain. If Mr. Hoover in the next four years can introduce into the courts the same degree of efficiency now found, as a matter of course, in the processes of private business, his Administration will live in history on this one count alone.

Parties and Cabinets in Germany

NO DECISION has been reached in respect of the German Cabinet crisis other than that it shall continue. Hermann Müller, the German Chancellor, will carry on with the Cabinet of "personalities" which he formed last July. He announced then that his combination was only temporary and that he would continue his conversations with the party leaders in the hope that a "grand coalition," so long desired by President Hindenburg, could be formed. The same announcement is made now. An accommodation between the political "fractions" will be sought. Meanwhile, efforts will be made to get the budget through. Dr. Stresemann goes to Geneva. The reparation experts will go on with their work in Paris. The "crisis" will continue.

The difficulty arises from the nature of the German party system and from the attitude

which the party leaders take toward cabinets. The German Reichstag is segmented into groups, no one of which has a majority of the deputies. This, however, is not the root of the trouble. It is not the absence of a two-party system, but the fact that the tenure of the Cabinet depends on the will of the leaders of the party "fractions" which makes for cabinet instability. The last elections resulted in considerable gains for the Socialists and other parties of the Left. Herr Müller, a Socialist, was therefore asked to form a ministry. It includes representatives of the Socialists, the People's Party, the Bavarian People's Party, the Roman Catholic Center, and the Democrats. They represent a large majority of the 490 members of the Reichstag. Herr Müller's ministerial declaration was approved by 261 to 134 votes. Twenty-eight deputies abstained.

This majority would seem to be sufficient. It would be sufficient if the Reichstag were the sole arbiter of the fate of cabinets. But the political "fractions"—particularly the Roman Catholic Center and the People's Party—wish to reserve the right to support or oppose the Cabinet according to the particular matter up for decision. They do not reserve this right primarily because of differences of views on what Herr Müller may propose. The leaders of the "fractions" are primarily concerned with political strategy and party advantage. Thus the Center wishes three places in a "grand coalition." Several weeks ago it instructed its adherent, Herr von Guérard, Minister of Transportation, to withdraw from the Cabinet. In this way it hoped to force the issue—an issue which has continued since last June, when Dr. Wirth, ex-Chancellor, desired to be Vice-Chancellor under Herr Müller. This post, however, had been abolished and President Hindenburg did not wish it to be re-established. Similarly, the People's Party wishes the theory of the "grand coalition" to be extended to the Prussian Government and its members to receive places in a Cabinet presided over by Dr. Otto Braun, a Socialist.

Thus the bickering continues, with Herr Müller vainly seeking a formula which will satisfy. Such bickering is not new. During some of the previous Cabinet crises six and seven weeks of negotiations have been necessary before the leaders of the "fractions" would agree to a new combination that could command the support of the Reichstag. The vast majority of crises since the adoption of the Weimar Constitution have resulted, not from no confidence votes by the Reichstag, but from the withdrawal of ministers by the "fractions." Hence Dr. Stresemann calls the system a "caricature" of parliamentary government. He, fortunately, will prevent the caricature from having immediately distressing consequences. Foreign problems are now to the fore. Dr. Stresemann has been Foreign Minister under a number of cabinets. He is likely thus to continue. In international affairs, therefore, the uncertain tenure of the Müller Cabinet does not mean that German foreign policy need be uncertain.

Is It America vs. Europe?

THE celebrated case of America vs. Europe has been too long debated. It should be dismissed for lack of evidence. The French writer, Lucien Romier, in his recent book on Europe-American relations, bluntly summed up the question when he asked: "Who will be the master, Europe or America?" And a group of fellow commentators soon joined him in his quest. It is becoming increasingly evident today that M. Romier has only been seeking an answer for a question which does not exist, and that his question is based upon a hypothesis both untimely and unfounded.

Even while the books are still streaming from the presses, discussing Europe and America as though they were antagonistic forces directed to opposite ends, the ineluctable trend of world affairs is drawing Europe and America into a common task—a task in which their present welfare and their future progress are closely linked. The fundamental factor which draws the two continents together and embarks them upon a partnership of mutual interest is that this world of international trade is, as never before, a unified and interdependent structure.

There can be no doubt that the security and prosperity of both Europe and the United States are to be found along the same road, in collaboration, and this view is becoming widely appreciated on the American side of the Atlantic. There are ample reasons for dispelling the European apprehension that American industry expects to find economic strength for its own self in the economic weakness of the European nations. American industry does recognize that American prosperity will best be promoted by European prosperity.

The much discussed trend toward a "United States of Europe," a movement which has sometimes been described as a European economic entente, the better to oppose American competition, must likewise be seen as constituting no threat and no act of hostility toward the United States. To whatever extent the European countries are able to batter down the artificial trade barriers which hamper commerce all along the old boundaries, and along the several thousand miles of new frontiers which the Treaty of Versailles brought into existence, and to attain thereby something of the freedom of trade which prevails among the states of the American Union, to that extent Europe will be promoting its own economic progress and equipping itself to be a greater asset to world trade. A Europe which is economically strong and which is steadily advancing its own standards of living is the best friend and collaborator which America can have.

"The United States," as President Hoover remarked in his inaugural address, "fully accepts the profound truth that our own progress, prosperity and peace are interlocked with the progress, prosperity and peace of all humanity." Politically, as well as economically, America's co-operative interest compasses the globe. The Pact of Paris, hailed throughout Europe as the return of the United States to a policy of active participation in the maintenance of world peace, is recognized as no less in America.

This world of international business, while it may not always be an altruistic one, is recog-

nizing today that its success rests only in mutual benefit and mutual progress. America and Europe are both finding that their progress is not a struggle for mastery, but the pursuit of a common task.

Alien Offenders Warned

AS IS well known, an established policy long ago adopted by the United States Government provides for the summary deportation of aliens who have been convicted of a felony under the criminal code of either nation or state. The regulation is in line with those provisions of the immigration statute which direct the deportation of all immigrants who, within a specified period after their admission to the country, become public charges. With the enactment by Congress of the so-called Jones-Stalker law, which provides for the punishment of violators of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act by placing heavier penalties upon them, these offenders automatically fall into the category of major criminals, thus subjecting themselves to the penalty which they probably most dread.

It is generally admitted to be a fact that a large percentage of those persons engaged in bootlegging and rumrunning are aliens who have gained admission to the United States by either legal or illegal methods. Within recent years it has been urged by many thoughtful persons that a registry of all aliens within the country be prepared and revised annually, those thus enumerated and properly accounted for to be subjected to the payment of a nominal head tax or fee to cover the expense of enrollment and certification. The plan has not been adopted. One result of the failure to follow such a method is the presence within the country, under the nominal protection of federal, state and municipal laws, of many thousands of aliens whose actual status can be discovered only with difficulty. Many of these are known to have entered the country without right or permission since the enactment of the quota law. They constitute, in the main, though not necessarily individually, an irresponsible and lawless element in the social and political fabric.

But the immigrant who has entered the country surreptitiously and by subterfuge is not, because of that fact alone, a greater potential liability than the alien who enters lawfully and thereafter elects to retain, indefinitely, his allegiance to some foreign potentate or government. The penalty of deportation which may now be invoked under the terms of the Jones-Stalker law may, eventually, confound and confuse the careless violator of the laws whose beneficent protection he seeks while choosing for himself the privilege of violating those with which he is not in sympathy.

The Future of the Physician

THE picture which Dr. Hugh Cabot, dean of the medical college of Michigan University, in Ann Arbor, drew recently in an article published in the Boston Post of the changes which he sees coming over the medical profession is interesting, to put it mildly. "The physician," he declared, "is losing his professional or 'private practice' identity. All the great corporations are now employing very competent medical departments to look after their entire personnel."

Dr. Cabot added that therein probably resided the future of the physician, pointing out that a vast medical organization was presupposed by such a development, and that all parts of that medical organization were functioning to safeguard the health of corporation employees and their families. While fully appreciating the discernment of Dr. Cabot in recognizing the general trend of affairs along the lines in question, it would seem that perhaps he, or rather big business in medicine for which he is thus the spokesman, is reckoning without its host, the people. It is true that such an organization as Dr. Cabot referred to appears to be in process of formation. But that it will ever assume the gigantic proportions which those who are sponsoring it would like to see is extremely doubtful.

There is unquestionably a growing sentiment in the United States, as well as in other countries where medical aggression has been permitted some considerable scope, which is operating to make the very state of affairs which Dr. Cabot sees in formation a virtual impossibility. Freedom of choice in methods of healing is being demanded by a growing number of people, and the voice that is thus at present somewhat inarticulately expressing itself can be expected to be heard with greater power and certainty as the years pass.

Big business may be taking over the medical profession. But the medical profession, or rather the clientele of that profession, is itself undergoing a change fully as revolutionary as any which Dr. Cabot foresees. Before a forecast can be made with any degree of assurance regarding what the future of the physician is to be, attention must be given to what the people themselves are demanding with reference to their inherent rights as citizens entitled to freedom of choice and action.

Editorial Notes

It hardly seems right to call the radio an "infant" industry any longer when it is remembered that the Radio Corporation of America reports gross earnings for 1928 of \$100,000,000. That concern, moreover, is only one of many persons and corporations which are engaged in the radio field.

A new device for use in restaurants will divide pies or cakes into from three to thirty-four equal cuts. Patrons who have seen the good old quarter of a pie reduced to a sixth, and now to an eighth, evidently have something to look forward to.

Being an expert yacht skipper, perhaps Charles Francis Adams, the new Secretary of the Navy, can substitute a yacht race between Great Britain, Japan and the United States for the cruiser race.

If Mr. Edison succeeds in making rubber from weeds, the question of farm relief will, one would think, have taken a good step toward its solution.

If May 9 Is a Fine Day

By HARLOW SHAPLEY

Director of the Harvard College Observatory

AGAIN the great sporting event of natural science is attracting astronomers and curiosity seekers to the ends of the earth. A total eclipse of the sun has set in motion a dozen eclipse expeditions from America, England, France, Italy, Holland, Germany and Australia. On May 9 the moon's shadow will pass swiftly across northern Sumatra, Kedah, Siam, Cambodia, the Philippine Islands, and the intervening bits of the Indian Ocean and South China Sea.

A total solar eclipse, fugitive and fascinating, is one of the luxuries of astronomical science. Months of preparation, weeks or months of travel, worry and suspense in the gamble with clouds, and finally, if fortune smiles, a few exciting minutes (all painfully rehearsed) with the solar corona, and with the weird approach of darkness in full daytime. This is indeed luxury, as is much exacting research where elaborate instrumental equipment is necessary to unravel the secrets of nature.

The attraction of the solar eclipse to the natural scientist is not, however, the pearly corona and the misplaced darkness that can be seen only at such times, but the opportunity of studying certain features of the nearest of all stars.

The sun has no sharp border; its upper atmosphere grades off into thinner and cooler layers. The brightness of the lower layers, which we call the sun's surface, is so great that outlying regions cannot be studied with success except when the moon conveniently conceals the most glaring portions of the solar disk. The eclipse of May 9 will permit those astronomers who have clear sky to examine the features of the solar corona continuously for four or five minutes, and, since photographic plates will be in operation, the study of this eclipse can also be carried on for months and years, using the photographic records brought home from the Far East.

Final details of the programs for the various expeditions that are now en route to the eclipse track are not available. It is known, however, that at least four groups will be involved in the Einstein problem: that is, in making photographs of stars near the sun's edge during totality in order to test further the predicted bending of starlight as it passes through the powerful gravitational field of the sun.

Tests of this sort have been made at earlier eclipses, and it is the nearly unanimous opinion of astronomers that the observations verify the theory; nevertheless, it is felt worth while to accumulate further observations on this very fundamental problem, not only to verify earlier work, but to get more accurate values of the amount of deflection and to be able to discriminate accurately between the Einstein effect and the smaller deflection that should be expected on the Newtonian theory alone.

One of these relatively groups goes from Swarthmore College; two British expeditions go from Greenwich and Cambridge to Alor Sta in Kedah and to Pattani in Siam; a German expedition from Potsdam will probably find a location in Sumatra, or possibly at Khokhe Rhode in Siam.

The most general problem that will be studied is the photometry of the corona, in the hope that a knowledge of the distribution of the light throughout this far-reaching appendage of the sun will lead to knowledge of its nature. The form of the corona has some connection with sun spots, sun spots are related vaguely to terrestrial magnetic storms, and possibly to radio transmission. The photometric phases of the eclipse will be in the programs of the other American expeditions, one of which is from Harvard University and one from the United States Naval Observatory in Washington. The former probably goes to Kedah, in the Malay Peninsula, and the latter to Iloilo in the Philippine Islands.

The ten or twelve different expeditions will be scattered widely along the eclipse path. It is hoped that the moon-son will not break too early and spoil the weather chances, which average about even for a workable sky. Probably somewhere along its track this eclipse of unusually long duration will be recorded for comparison with eclipses of the past and of the future. The shape of the corona will be analyzed; its light will be compared with standardized artificial sources of light; the wavelengths of coronal light will be more accurately measured, with powerful spectroscopes. Many things, both simple and technical, will be learned of the sun and its atmosphere by fifty busy observers—that is, if the weather of May 9 is propitious.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

SIR JAMES BARRIE'S delightful comedy, "Quality Street," which had such a success when it was first produced in 1902, has just been revived again at the Haymarket Theatre, and the work of getting it ready developed some amusing incidents, one of which concerns the old shop which Barrie mentions as being the only one in "Quality Street." The Haymarket clings to its old traditions, especially those connected with its famous Green Room. Here the manager, Horace Watson, entertains the cast with light refreshments after every matinee. In the foreword to "Quality Street," Barrie explains that the only shop in the street sells "Whimsy Cakes." Mr. Watson thought that this being so, whimsy cake would be a logical thing for him to offer his guests some afternoon, and he asked Sir James just what whimsy cake is. Barrie confessed he didn't know. He said he had seen a reference to it somewhere, and it struck him as just the thing that a shop in "Quality Street" ought to sell; but he couldn't remember where he had seen the reference. No one else seems to know, although there is a suggestion that it is the same as the old English luncheon cakes, which were cut up and buttered. But the search is on, and if England or Scotland contains any such article as genuine whimsy cake, it is expected to make its appearance shortly at the Haymarket.

The Shrove Tuesday "pancake glee" which takes place annually at Westminster School is a rough-and-tumble in which a whole lot of boys struggle in a heap, hoping that, after three minutes, one of them will emerge the possessor of what shall be adjudged to be the largest portion of the so-called pancake. Dressed in the oldest football clothes obtainable, the boys wait for one school cook to hurl his specially made, leathery pancake over a bar in "school," and then comes the scrimmage. This year the headmaster had to call for scales, judging by the eye being impossible, and finally awarded the golden sovereign to J. D. Argyle of the Sixth Form. "But," said Dr. Foxley Norris, "our sympathies go out to that gentleman who had so much of the pancake on his coat that we could not weigh it."

A story of the first Duke of Wellington has been resuscitated in a controversy on bad handwriting in the press in London. John Claudius Loudon, landscape designer, wrote to the duke for permission to inspect the "Waterloo beeches," trees planted in commemoration of operations against Napoleon. The handwriting was such that the duke read the request as being for a view of the "Waterloo breeches." He also supposed the sender, who signed himself "J. C. Loudon," must be the then Bishop of London, Charles James Blomfield, whose official signature was "C. J. Loudon." The reply, therefore, was: "My Dear Bishop of London: It will always give me great pleasure to see you at Strathfieldsaye. . . . My servant will receive orders to show you as many pairs of breeches of mine as you wish, but why you should wish to inspect those I wore at the battle of Waterloo is quite beyond the comprehension of me."

The Leviathan and the Moon

WE CLIMBED out of the stifling heat of the Jordan Valley, up through Beisan, perched high on a rocky spur, and so out into the plain of Jezreel, driving into an afternoon sun that was already turning golden over Carmel, forty miles away to the west. Our bumpy country road took us into the purple shadow of Mount Gilboa. The sun sank red into Haifa Bay, and as we climbed higher a full moon rose over the hills of Samaria. Our road zigzagged ahead of us like a ribbon of silver as we drove past Samaria and finally into Nabulus, the ancient Shechem.

We were to dine in the town inn and while food was being prepared, I walked out onto a wide veranda overlooking the main street. Nabulus, especially after nightfall, is usually deserted. This night I looked down on a large but curiously hushed crowd. They seemed to breathe tension, and every eye was directed above the black mass of Mount Ebal, Joshua's "mountain of cursing," over which the moon stood high, a glistening silver orb.

I was not alone. Also watching and also silent, was an Arab notable of the place, a magnificent figure in the moonlight, voluminous in his black burnous of the desert, his bronzed and bearded face contrasting grimly with the whiteness of his flowing headdress.

We passed five minutes in conventional salutations. "Why," I asked at length, "is everybody out tonight?"

His eyes betrayed a pitying contempt for my western ignorance. "Tonight," he replied, "the Leviathan will essay to swallow the moon."

I would have been completely at sea, had not the moon at that moment come to my rescue with the clue to its enigma. A slight shadow had just touched its rim. I had forgotten all about the eclipse.

"The Leviathan?" I hazarded.

"Yes. The Leviathan or as some call him, Behemoth. Tonight he will try to swallow our moon; and unless we scare him with our beatings, there will be no more moonlight for us in the darkness of the nights in the gloom of the valleys. But they," he pointed to the now whispering mob in the street below, "they are ready for him. They hate him and fear him. Did he not last summer destroy us all with his heavings and his rollings?"

"Last summer?" I looked as blank as I felt. Two brown eyes fixed me reproachfully.

"You are a stranger and maybe have not seen our town, our ruined houses, the desolation. You have not heard of what happened now eighteen months past. How the Leviathan in the deeps below us turned in his anger or his play and made the valley to rock and our houses to fall. It was Allah's will; but it was a hard lot for us all."

I did remember, but I had forgotten. As the shadow crept over the moon, he told me in the slow fatalistic tones of the East, how, when an August sun was at its height and all were resting within their houses, the earth had quaked and street after street in the narrow stone-labyrinthine which Nabulus calls its thoroughfares, had crashed in ruins. "It was a hard lot for us all, and it was the Leviathan that did it. But they are ready tonight to save our moon from his maw."

The eclipse was almost complete, and "they" had gradually been working themselves up. Drums and gongs were being beaten wildly. One youth was belaboring a cheap German kettle. At first it seemed haphazard. Eventually a rhythm emerged. Tum-tum-tum: tum-tum-tum. The crowd had caught it and began to chant. The origin of their incantation is lost in antiquity. It is almost a sacrilege to attempt to translate its sense:

Away thou monster
Leave our moon.
Thou shalt not take her
She is ours!
Back to thy depths,
Leviathan the moon!
Cease thy ravaging!

It was a crescendo of sound, rising and speeding as the frenzied drummers and gong beaters quickened the time. Some danced, but always in step, tum-tum-tum: others clapped their hands—tum-tum-tum, weird words of capering white-robed figures, lurching this way and that, but always in step, always in time. I watched my Arab friend. His lean body was swaying. I found my own foot beating a tattoo on the paved floor of the veranda.

A suddenly louder commotion in the street attracted me. The veranda was empty. I spotted my Arab friend among the crowd, one of a long row of loosely robed fellow townsmen, shouting, clapping and dancing. The rhythm was quite hysterical: for the shadow was passing and the moon would be saved.

O. T.

sion of, Yours most truly, Wellington." It was only after the Archbishop of Canterbury had been called in that the mistake was explained.

London has been enjoying an unusual exhibition of ancient and modern bridges arranged by the Architectural Association and covering more than 2000 years of bridge building. The show includes drawings, prints and photographs of every conceivable type of bridge. The graceful bridges of early times compel the belief that this was the earliest form of artistic design in which true beauty was achieved. Roman bridges are represented by the Pont du Gard, the old aqueduct near Nîmes in the lower Rhone valley, and from that period the changes of the Renaissance and then to modern days are clear. The modern concrete bridges of England, Holland and Germany which are shown illustrate how quickly engineers and designers, using a new and little-known form of material and construction, have succeeded in finding grace, beauty and practicability.

London has just had a visit from that remarkable celebrity Col. Thomas Edward Lawrence, otherwise known as "Mr. Smith," or Aircrafterman Shaw, who is famous for his exploits in rallying the Arabs of southern Arabia to the allied cause during the war. Some time ago he changed his name to Shaw and enlisted in the Royal Airforce in India, where he now holds the rank of aircrafterman. He has also given out his name as "Mr. Smith" to escape publicity, of which he is extraordinarily shy. He has recently been sent back to England from India owing to persistent use of his name in anti-British propaganda emanating from Moscow, which has represented him, British authorities claim entirely unfoundedly, as engaged in intrigues in Afghanistan connected with the dethronement of King Amanullah. Aircrafterman Shaw was one of the original members of the brilliant group of "Round Table" students of international affairs. He acquired his influence among the Arabs when conducting archaeological researches in Mesopotamia. He was elected to a research fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1919.

An amusing sidelight on the way in which certain aspects of Western civilization strike the "unchanging" East was given at a recent meeting of the Central Asian Society here. The lecturer, Sir Iqbal Ali Shah, an Afghan Moslem educated in India, said that one of the favorite oburgations of the citizens of Mecca is, "May you ride a bicycle." Sir Arnold Wilson, manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, added another instance from his own experience. Some time ago when he was visiting Kerbala, in Iraq, an unpopular official was being removed. As he left the town he was greeted with cries of, "Puncture." As against this may be put the fact that the Arabs have thoroughly adopted the motorcar. Indeed, in making a niche for it in their language, they have gone one better than the West, for the somewhat clumsy word "automobile" certainly sounds much nicer in its Arabic form, "trombeel."